REGISTERED No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,385—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	6 As. per Line.
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Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12; Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy.............................As. 4 0,0

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
JAVA	1465	200	J. Pratt	19th Dec. 1878.
MALDA	1945	300	T. H. Franks	2nd Jan. 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for shipment for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PURULIA, 1,530 Tons, 200 H. P. Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 21st December 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "MAHRATTA," 742 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Britten, on MONDAY, the 16th December 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th December 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wine.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		60	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Jaffa	400	300		120	
Beyrout	425	320		125	
Cyprus	450	330		130	
Messina	540	340		140	
Naples	540	340		140	
Leghorn	540	340		140	
Genoa	540	340		140	
Marseilles	550	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a stewardess on board.

he steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ANGLIA,
2,253 Tons, 400 H. P.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO be DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 24th December.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H. P.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO BE DISPATCHED about 28th December.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	KAISAR-I-HIND	4200	700	R. Methven	16th Dec.
—	TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	23rd do.
(s)	LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	30th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan./79
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	13th do.
—	KASHGAR	2621	450	R. J. Baker	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th Dec.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Middle Colaba, the property of Officers' Mess, 66th Regiment, consisting of dining table in 8 pieces, sideboard, camp tables, round, card, writing, dressing, and washing tables, dining room and easy chairs, sofas, centre ottoman, argand and kerosine lamps, hatstands, cupboards, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned are instructed to sell by public auction the stable situated on Moody Bay Reclamation, belonging to the estate of W. Nicol and Co., in liquidation. The stable is erected on a piece of ground containing 150 square yards, held under lease from the Port Trust for 10 years, from 1st August 1875, at a monthly Rental of Rs. 27, besides Taxes.

The sale will take place at the stable, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January at 5 p.m.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th December 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

B. S. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS to get FRESH SUPPLIES direct from Home, of pure Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines, Invalids' Foods and Wines, Sick Room and Patients' Requirements, Perfumery, Toilet and Medicated Soaps, Toilet Requisites, from the best Manufacturers, &c. &c. Their charges are moderate, and up-country orders are promptly and carefully executed, when accompanied with remittances, or a satisfactory reference in Bombay.

A priced list of Drugs and Chemicals sent free by post on application.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT is kept open day and night under the entire supervision of European assistants, where prescriptions are accurately prepared. Medicines at reasonably low prices.

B. S. MADON & CO.

12, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ..., doz. packs	17 0	10 9
,, ,, gilt edged ... ,, pack	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ,, ... ,, doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ. THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints ,,	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts ,,	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	,, ,,	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints ,,	9 0	10 0
VICHY	,, ,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS, CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, 16th DECEMBER, Second time of the Grand Opera,
FAUST.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 18th DECEMBER, First time of the splendid Opera,
ERNANI.

FRIDAY EVENING, 20th DECEMBER, For the second and last time the successful Opera,
DON PASQUALE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 21st DECEMBER, For the second and last time,
ERNANI.

MONDAY EVENING, 23rd DECEMBER,
Benefit of
BRO. AUGUSTO CAGLI.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF
THE RIGHT WOR. THE HON'BLE J. GIBBS, C. S. I.,
GRAND MASTER OF ENGLISH FREEMASONRY
when will be presented
LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance to commence at 9 p. m.

THE WONDERS OF THE AGE.

EDISON'S SPEAKING MACHINE,
THE PHONOGRAPH,
OR SOUND RECORDER.
PROFESSOR HUGHES' ARTICULATING AND OTHER MICROPHONES.
PROFESSOR BELL'S TELEPHONE.

Will be exhibited and explained daily at 6 o'clock punctually at

SOUNDY & COMPANY'S MUSIC SALOONS.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

PHONOGRAPHS, MICROPHONES AND TELEPHONES SUPPLIED.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

CYPHER—NEW METHOD.

SAVE half the cost of TELEGRAMS by using the above.

Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.

THE MANAGER,
"Caxton" Press, Rawal Pindi.

EXTRA STEAMER TO KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will despatch the S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th December 1878 at 5 p.m., to Kurrachee, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEASUREMENT OF BALES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE AT THE VARIOUS BUNDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st of January 1879, the FEE for MEASURING BALES of COTTON, WOOL, and HEMP, will be 4½ pies per Bale. For Bales of Piece Goods and Yarns, and for all other Bales and Packages, the rate will be 6 pies per bale or Package.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 14th December 1878.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or holding MONIES or SECURITIES belonging to the ESTATE of the late CAPTAIN and ADJUTANT H. W. PARDOE, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, are requested to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 12th January 1879, after which date no claims against the said estate will be recognized.

R. S. J. PENDERGAST, Lieut. Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Kamptee, 12th December 1878.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIQUIDATORS are now prepared to issue TWO SHARES of Rs. 500 each fully paid up in the ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, for each share of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up in this Company.

Shareholders are requested to forward their certificates to the Company's Offices and in place of them NEW CERTIFICATES will be returned.

NOTICE is also given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be FINALLY CLOSED on and after the 24th instant, and that on and after the same date the Transfer Books of the Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be open.

G. COTTON,
PEROSHAW RUSTOMJI, } Liquidators.

Broach, 14th December 1878.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION of the OWNERS of COTTON PRESSES in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY is drawn to Sections 9 and 10 of Act VII. of 1878.

APPLICATIONS for renewal of LICENSES for 1879 should be sent in before the 23rd of this month to the Office of the undersigned.

G. W. PEDDER,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari.

Bombay Custom House, 14th December 1878.

HIGH COURT.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT and CODICIL of LADOO NAIKIN MALPAKURIN, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

RAMABAI, widow of the late BABOO PANDOO and CHUBILDASS VULLUBDASS ....Applicants.

APPLICATION having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay that PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to the applicants abovenamed as the Executors named in the said Will. ALL PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 14th day of December 1878.

FLETCHER, SMITH, & FRERE,
Applicants' Attorneys.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not xceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, FRESH ITALIAN CHESTNUTS, 4 annas per lb. Apply to MEMON GEEGA NATHOO, Fruit Merchant, Stalls Nos. 69 and 70, Crawford Market.

FOR SALE, the EFFECTS of the late Mr. F. C. KIRKMAN, B. B. & C. I. Railway. To be seen on application, close to station, Dadur.

SPONGES.—Just received, a small parcel of large, medium and small SPONGES, finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a self-driving PARK PHAETON, with pair of ARAB PONIES. Apply to J. M. GRIGOR, Esq., Hongkong Bank.

TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.—HARDMAN'S FINE OLD WAVERLEY WHISKEY. Cash Price Rs. 20 per dozen. THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postag Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

SUPERFINE FLOUR and SOOJEE, FRESH BISCUITS in TINS and LOOSE. J. PEARSE, Confectioner 22, Apollo Street.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE WITH THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,

Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JUNE 1878.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls........each	4	4
Do. Double do. for Club use ,,	3	8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2	0

BATS.

	Rs.	a.
All Cane ....each	12	0
Treble do. .... ,,	11	0
Double do. .... ,,	10	0
Single do. .... ,,	8	8
Double Whalebone ...... ,,	10	8
Single Do. .... ,,	9	8
Match, best selected .... ,,	7	0
Do. do. for practice .... ,,	5	8
Presentation with silver plate ...... ,,	16	0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4	8

GLOVES.

	Rs.	a.
Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5	8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated......per pair	6	8

LEG GUARDS.

	Rs.	a.
Guards, White Buck Skin..............	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin..............	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Stumps, with brass ferrules..............	7	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8	0
Do. Plain Ash..............	5	8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c..............each	14	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ...from	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen..............	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets..............per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition..............	0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Complete Sets ....Rs. 72-0 to	85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats ....each	8	[illegible]
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz.............. Rs. 3-0 to	5	8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9	8

RACKET KIT.

BY JEFFRIES AND MALINS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality......	11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls ....per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings..............per set	3	8
Fives Bats ....each	1	8
Fives Balls ....per dozen	4	0
Racket Shoes, best quality..............	10	0
Do. Presses.. ....Rs. 5-0 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Complete Sets, from ....Rs. 40-0 to	80	0
Badminton Bats..............each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to..............	4	0

FENCING KIT, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Foils, best Steel..............	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets.	12	0
Single Sticks ....per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards .... ,,	1	4
Buffalo do. do. .... ,,	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ....per set of 4	9	0

FOOTBALLS.

	Rs.	a.
Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6	8
Do. do. No. 5	7	0
Do. do. No. 6	8	0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to..............	3	0

QUOITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0	14
Do. do. Brass do. ... ,,	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... ,,	1	0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

☞ Priced lists of Parlour and Outdoor Games and General Gymkhana Kit, may be had on application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

FRESH CHEROOTS! FRESH CIGARS!

MR. NEUBERG has much pleasure in announcing arrival of LARGE CONSIGNMENTS of TRICHINOPOLY and DINDIGUL

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

manufactured of Choicest Tobacco, personally selected from the

NEW SEASON'S CROP,

to the High Class quality of which, he would respectfully draw the special attention of Smokers.

The large variety of Brands held in stock, are *specialités*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident they will meet that approval from Connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

ARTICLES USEFUL, ORNAMENTAT AND AMUSING,

SUITABLE AS PRESENTS FOR

CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

FANCY GOODS AND STATIONERY.

Albums, Carte de Visite and Scrap
,, Arms, Crest, and Monograms
Artists' Materials
Belts and Pouches for Ladies
Brushes, Gum
,, Copying Press
Bells, call
Book-slides
Blotting Cases
Bottles, Scent
Binoculars
Boxes, Cash and Despatch
,, Card
,, Work
,, Paint and Color
,, String
Books, Memorandum
,, Copying
Bags, Dressing
Basket, Toy
Cards, Menu and Christmas
,, Birthday and Souvenir
Cases, Card
,, Cigars and Cigarettes
,, Scent Bottle
,, Etui
,, Dressing
,, Reference

Cabinets, Stationery
Clips, Boards and letter
Compasses, charm Prismatic
Companions, Ladies
Clynometers.
Drawing Materials
Desks, writing
Dictionary, Walker and Webster's
Erasers, Desk
Envelopes
Fans
Files, Letter
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes
Glass, Decorative
Glasses, Magnifying and Reading
Gum
Inkstands
Inks, Magic and Travelling
Instruments, Surveying
Jewel Cases
Knives, Paper and Pen
Lables
Leather Cuttings
Mathematical Instruments
Machines, Magnetic, Galvanic
Mirror, Triple Folding
Novels
Oleographs

Pens and Pen-making Machine
Pens, Addressing, Music, Ruling and Styloid
Pencils and Pencil Cases
Penholders
Presses, Copying and Byford's Facsimile
Plaster, Court
Paper, Blotting
Papyograph and Postage Scales
Paints, Water Color
Paste
Quill Pen-making Machine
Racks, Pen
Rulers
Rings, Key
Scissors, Folding, &c
Scrap for Scrap Albums
Slates, unbreakable
Tourists' Cases
Tapes, Metallic Measuring
Toothpicks
Varnish for Leather
Wells, Damping
Wax, Sealing
Writing Table Sets
Writing Paper
Weights, Paper

FAMES, TOYS, &c.

Acrobats, Crandalls
Bon Bons from 12 annas box
Blocks, Masquerade
Bom Shells per doz. Re. 1-4
Billiards, Portable and Grass Lawn
Base Ball, Badminton and Accessories
Bezique
Boards, Chess, Draught, and Cribbage
Bezique
Boards, Chess, Draught, and Croquet
Compendium of Games
Chessmen
Cards, Playing

Card Games
Dice, Dominoes, and Draughtsmen
Dolls
Dumb Bells and Foils
Go-Bang
Games for Indoor
Kaleidoscope
Magic, Lantern
Maps, Puzzle
Mechanical Figures
Planchette and Puff and Dart
Puzzles

Polo Bungalow
Soldiers, Toy
Spelling Games
Slates, Transparent
Scientific and Amusing Novelties
Skates
Tricks
Tennis, Lawn, and Accessories
Toys and Tops
Wheel of Life
Whist Markers
Zoetrope.

HARDWARE, HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELING REQUISITES.

Aquarium Fountains
Box, Travelling Ice
Beate, Egg
Boiler, Egg
Clocks
Chairs, Folding
Cases, Pic Nic
,, Camp Companion
Companion, Household
Cafetiere
Cutter, Glass
Dredger, Flour
Drill, Archimedean
Elevator for Ice Machine

Filters, Pocket household, and Bottle
Freezer
Fryer, Egg Poucher and
Gazogene and Accessories
Gyro-Pigeon
Hammocks, Ashantee
Household Requisites
Kettle, Artists'
Lamps
Machines, Ice, and Accessories
,, Sewing
Opener, Fish Tin
,, Self-Adapting Can

Pot, watering
Refrigerators
Stoves, Metholated Pocket
,, American Pocket
,, Economic Portable Cooking
,, Household Cooking.
Safes, Travelling Ice
Troughs, Flower
Taps, Champagne
Travellers' Requisites
Tiffin Dish
Tea Services
Toilet Sets

PLATED WARE.

Boxes, Biscuit
,, Fussee
,, Sardine
Baskets, Bread
Candlesticks
Carvers, Meat
,, Game
,, Fish
Cellars, Salt
Cruets, Breakfast
,, Dinner

Cutlery
Corks, Bottle
Corkscrews
Cups, Army and Navy
,, Telescopic Drinking
Dishes, Beefsteak
,, Carlton Club
,, Vegetable
Decanters, Claret
Decoctors, Tea
Ewers, Cream

Fountains, Perpetual
Flasks
Forks, Desert
,, Dinner
Fork, Fish
,, Pickle
Frames, Dinner
,, Breakfast
,, Egg
,, Toast
,, Sauce

Frames, Pickle
Hammers, Ice
Inkstands
Jugs, Ice
,, Claret
Knives, Dessert
,, Fish
,, Butter
,, Bread
,, Champagne
Labels, Bottle

Further details regarding the above can be had on application to

S. ROSE & CO. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st 1875. 10, Rampar Row.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th instant, and also on TUESDAY, the 31st and WEDNESDAY, the 1st January.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th instant, and also on TUESDAY, the 31st, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st January.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

HAVELOCK TOBACCO.

THIS FAVORITE BRAND can always by had from stock in any size wanted on application to

WALLACE & Co.,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents in Bombay for this Tobacco.

WALLACE & Co. are prepared to take Indents or orders F. O. B. at lower prices than can be taken by other parties as they are the authorized agents of

Messrs. Wm. CAMERON & BRO.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION has been made to this Company by Mr. KEVULRAM GUNESH for the ISSUE of a NEW SHARE CERTIFICATE of Share No. 700, of which he is the registered Shareholder, on the ground that the original Share Certificate has been LOST. Notice is hereby given, that such new share certificate will be issued to the applicant unless this Company has notice of some legal claim to the said share within fourteen days from this date.

By order,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 9th December 1878.

SAMPLES OF HILL TEA DIRECT FROM THE PLANTATION,

Retail, at Wholesale Rates for Cash.

ALL FINE TEAS, FRESH,—FROM SPRING FLUSHES.

IN two lb. *Lead foil* packets, black, green, half of each, or mixed. Two packets (4 lbs.) in one well secured parcel by post (paid) for Rs. Five only.

Apply with remittance by currency note, hoondy, cheque, or money order (former posted in halves) to E. D'ABREU, Manager, Cheera-Pani, Tea Plantation, via Almorah, Kumáon.

S. GREENBLATT & CO., No. 32, MEADOW STREET.

JUST ARRIVED a large lot of PARIS & VIENNA LADIES and CHILDREN'S FANCY BOOTS and SHOES of all qualities for sale at very reasonable prices. Early application is requested.

FOR SALE,

AN English-built self-driving CARRIAGE, with a pair of Dark Brown ARAB GALLOWAYS and a set of Brass-mounted HARNESS. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also, every information regarding buying and selling Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of Section 158 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at 5 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 28th of December 1878, at the Company's Mill, Broach, to consider the Liquidators' Account, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, with the object that the Company shall thereafter within the period prescribed in that behalf by the provisions of the Indian Companies Act of 1866 be deemed to be dissolved.

G. COTTON,
PEROSHAW RUSTOMJEE, } Liquidators.

Broach, 22nd November 1878.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, and the days following, a quantity of Jungly Timber, Wood Fittings, Wooden Casks, Coir Hawsers, small Iron Plates, Mess Utensils, &c., belonging to the Malta Expedition. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 4th December 1878.

JAPANESE BRONZE. CHINA AND JAPAN DEPOSITORY, No 27, APOLLO STREET.

JUST arrived from Japan very handsome and exquisitely carved Bronze Vases, Cardstands, Centre Pieces, Incense Burners, and other very rich ornaments for the Drawing Room; also Handsome Kioto, Satsooma and Konga Work, and a great variety of China curiosities; also China Dry Ginger in Crystalized Sugar and other fresh Preserves.

PESTONJEE COWASJEE KHARAS.

TENTS FOR CABUL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE, have in stock ready for immediate delivery a number of SERVICE TENTS of the regulation weights. Tents ordered by telegram or letter, will be despatched by following train. Apply to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Agents in Bombay—Messrs. Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street.

MR. JERAMDASS KULOOMUL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Sind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress, Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Cashmere, and Bombay Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Mooltan and Eran Carpets, and Bombay and Surat Work Boxes, Mooredabad and Benares Vessels, &c., &c.

All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on moderate Terms.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARM of REVENUE from INTOXICATING DRUGS in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year from 1st January 1879.

Tenders will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at the office of the undersigned in Bombay.

Tenderers are requested to take notice that, whereas this farm has hitherto been limited to the sale of Gunja only, the Tenders now invited include the right of sale of Ganja, Bhang, Churras, Majim and other intoxicating drugs (except Opium and preparations of Opium) as defined by Section 3 (9) of the Bombay Abkari Act V. of 1878.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 11th December 1878.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER,

WITHOUT disagreeable smell; a perfectly innocuous (to the higher animals) Vegetable Powder. Utterly exterminates Insect Life. Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, entirely got rid of.

Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ARROW ROOT.

MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT CULTIVATED IN INDIA.

Being true Bermuda Arrow Root equal to the finest in the English Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fined quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 27th December 1878 for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALANS (HIRDAS) now collected and that may be collected from this date up to the 30th April 1879 by the Forest Department in the Kanara and Belgaum Districts.

To encourage tenders from parties that may fear difficulties in land carriage, the undersigned will be glad to receive two separate tenders for the Myrobalans (Hirdas) collected in the Belgaum District, namely, one for the purchase of them at the roadside depôts, and the other at Vingorla.

Preference will be given to the tender that is likely to secure the greatest profit to the Department.

The following exhibits the quantity, more or less, likely to be available for sale, and the depôts at which delivery will be made:—

KANARA DISTRICT.

1	Kadra Bunder Depôt	about	2,700 Candies	of 560 lbs. each.
2	Coompta do.	do.	1,600 do.	do.
3	Honawar do.	do.	500 do.	do.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

BIDI TALUKA.

About 4,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.

1	Khanapur	Depot.	6	Gotgali	Depot.
2	Hemergeh	do.	7	Chapoli	do.
3	Sitawdeh	do.	8	Jamboti	do.
4	Gungi	do.	9	Kunkumbi	do.
5	Seroli	do.	10	Kongleh	do.

BELGAUM TALUKA.

About 2,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.

1	Katgali	Depot.	9	Kalasguddo	Depot
2	Wagodeh	do.	10	Galawdeh	do.
3	Kimeh	do.	11	Wagotreh	do.
4	Byloor	do.	12	Oomgaum	do.
5	Hajgoli	do.	13	Bhogoli	do.
6	Mauelinguch	do.	14	Chandgad	do.
7	Kitawdeh	do.	15	Bundi	do.
8	Patne	do.	16	Chinchani	do.

TERMS.

1. Tenders, written in English, must specify the rate offered per Candy of 560 lbs. weight, and not be for a lesser quantity than the collection at any one of the Bunder Depôts shown, or group of Village Depôts in Taluka (Bidi or Belgaum).

2. A Deposit of Rs. 1,500 for each Bunder Depôt, and group of Taluka Depôts must be paid at once on acceptance of tender, when the usual agreement will have to be entered into.

3. The Myrobalans to be taken without selection, and as they arrive at the Depôts or Bunders they must be weighed, put into bags, paid for and taken charge of at once.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned addressed to Belgaum, where tenders should also be addressed to

W. PEYTON, Lieut.-Col.,
Conservator of Forests S. Dn.

Conservator's Office, S. Dn. Camp, Yellapur, Kanara District, 3rd December 1878.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the LANDING and SHIPPING COMPANY of KURRACHEE, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Macleod Road, Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 19th December 1878, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 5th December 1878, viz.:—

That Clause 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:

Messrs. McHinch, Rose & Co. shall be Secretaries and Treasurers to the Company, but the resident partner or partners in that firm shall not be disqualified from becoming a Director or Directors of the Company.

ALEX. McHINCH,
ARDASEER GOOSTADJEE,
Director.

Kurrachee, 5th December 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold
By all Stationers

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Field Books.
Level Books.
ote Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Sundries.

Plotting Scales.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.

Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

Sundries.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 14TH DEC. 1878.

PUBLIC attention has been centred during the week in the telegrams from Europe and from the Frontier; and strong hopes are now entertained that the war in Afghanistan will come to a speedy termination.

The London commercial telegrams which have come to hand since last mail day report increased depression in business circles generally. On the 9th instant the suspension of the West of England and South Wales District Bank was announced with liabilities aggregating £3,500,000; its failure is supposed to be due to the great deterioration in the value of ship property and the long continued dulness in the Iron trade generally. We have not heard of any more failures by telegraph arising from the suspension of the Bank, as they are probably not of sufficient importance, but we imagine that a great number of the small shipowners in the South of England will be sufferers. The effect of this failure in an entirely different branch of trade from the bulk of those that have recently taken place has been to cause increased uneasiness and tightness in the Money Market at Home. The Return of the Bank of England published on Thursday last was of a very unsatisfactory nature, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having declined during the week from 40½ to 31⅝ per cent. The Bank rate of discount has not been raised however and remains at 5 per cent., to which the rate in the open market has also advanced. The Produce Markets show no signs of improvement, but continue in the same lifeless state. American Cotton in Liverpool has declined ⅛ per lb. during the week, but Surats, owing to their comparative scarcity, have only given way 1-16 to 1-8 per lb. In Bombay, business has been, if possible, worse than ever; all sorts of rumours have been current during the week in the Bazaar respecting the stability of Banks at Home, and European and Native firms here, which are for the most part entirely without foundation; but, at a time like the present, only tend to increase the gloom previously existing. Our Import trade naturally suffers more directly than our Export by these rumours, as although the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount continue on their previous basis, accommodation in the Bazaar is less easily procurable, and the native dealers in consequence suffer; and moreover they have the old bugbear of unsettled exchange still to contend against. Our Export trade, if produce was procurable, would be by no means in a bad position; cheap Freights and low Exchange are both important elements in its favour, but though we hear that enormous quantities of grain are on their way down to Bombay from up-country, it is, we believe, chiefly comprised of descriptions used for local consumption, and not those suitable for Export or Oil Seeds. Wheat is still a dead letter, and no supplies of any importance will be available until March-April next; and Cotton is still only arriving in driblets, thanks to the insanity of the ryots, who apparently imagine that they are always to obtain 1d. per lb. above Liverpool rates, so that little is to be done at present in this article, even if Home advices offered any inducement. The approach of the Christmas holidays, too, has naturally a quietening influence on trade generally, and we do not expect to see any activity until after the holidays.

The position of our Markets at the close is as follows:—Money not quite so easy; Government Paper unsettled; Joint Stock Shares slightly steadier; Sterling Exchange weak; Freights dull; Imports generally quiet, especially Metals and Yarns; Cotton steady and Seeds dull.

In Bar Silver a decline of ⅛d. per oz. in London was reported here on the day of the departure of our last Mail, and a further decline of ⅛d. took place on the following day when the Markets were reported to be depressed by the stringency of Money. With Silver at 50d. per oz., it was thought improbable that any allotment of Council Bills would be made on Wednesday, and this proved to be the case; the Market has in consequence since somewhat hardened, Reuter's latest quotation being 50½d. per oz., but private advices still report that there is very little demand for remittance to the East, and there have again been no shipments of the Metal.

MONEY.—The last published Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 9th instant shows a reduction of 13 lakhs in the Cash Balance, which is mainly due to the withdrawals of public and private deposits; the Bills discounted show an increase of 8½ lakhs, but the Return may be considered on the whole a satisfactory one, and with trade here in its present state the reserve of 224 lakhs is ample for all requirements. No alteration was made in the Bank's rates of discount at Wednesday's Board meeting, which are the same as last week, viz., 4 per cent. on Fixed Loans, 5 per cent. on Demand Loans in Government Securities, and 6 per cent. on discounts on Mercantile Bills. In the open market Money is somewhat tighter both here and in Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling this week have been limited in the extreme, and rates throughout have evinced a downward tendency, the decline at the close being fully a half per cent. Business opened on Tuesday morning on the basis of 1s. 7½d. for demand Bank and 1s. 7 11-16d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills, but on Wednesday an easier feeling was apparent, and a decline of ⅛ took place in Bank Bills. On Thursday, owing to the non-allotment of Council Drafts and Silver at Home being quoted 1-16 higher, an advance of 1-16 was established here, and at the close there are signs of increased firmness owing to a further advance in the value of Silver at Home, and our quotations are as follows:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 1/8d. to 1s. 7 3/16d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 7⅞d. to 1s. 7 13-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 7 11-16d. to 1-7⅞d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 7 15-16d to 1s. 8d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 7⅞d. to 1s. 7 13-16d.; 6 month's sight 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8 1-16d. per Rupee. On Paris the rate for 3 months' sight Mercantile Bills is Francs 209 per Rupee. For delivery within the month the same rates may be quoted and for January 1-16 and February ⅛ higher, while further forward there is not much disposition to operate.

On Calcutta there has been very little done throughout the week, and rates have declined to ⅛ premium for demand and 9-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight Bills.

On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 217 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8½d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 0⅝d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Very little has been done in Government Paper during the week, notwithstanding increased willingness on the part of holders to realize. At the close, however, there is a firmer feeling in Calcutta, and this will no doubt shortly affect our Market. We quote:—Fours and Old Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½, and the New Four-and-a-half per cent Loan, Rs. 99¾.

SHARES.—With the exception of Bank Shares, for which the rates are steadily maintained, the values of almost all Joint Stock concerns are lower than they were a week ago. Some of the Spinning and Weaving Companies are evidently in a very bad way, and the sooner they are wound up, and started under fresh management, the better. Since Cotton Mills were first started in Bombay it is doubtful if there was ever a better opportunity than the present for capitalists to invest in Mill property which has depreciated so rapidly in value of late, owing in most cases to the gross mismanagement of the Managers. With every prospect of cheap Cotton in Bombay and a good demand for Yarns up-country during the coming year a Mill in proper hands should be a very paying concern. The position of the various Spinning and Weaving Companies Shares at the present time as compared with last week is as follows:—Albert Mills have declined Rs. 50, Alfred Rs. 75, Anglo-Indian Rs. 10, Bombay Hemp and Jute Rs. 10, Broach Rs. 13, Colabas Rs. 20, Coorla Rs. 25, Dhurumseys Rs. 35, Fleming Rs. 10, Great Eastern Rs. 10, Hindustan Rs. 20, Jevraz Balloo Rs. 10, Khandeish Rs. 30, Khatow Mucconjee Rs. 25, Manockjee Petits Rs. 5, National Rs. 50, Nerisd Rs. 50, Nicol Rs. 160, Nursey Rs. 20, Oriental Rs. 5, Prince of Wales Rs. 50, Sassoon Rs. 65, Sholapore Rs. 15, and Victoria Rs. 75. Alexandras have advanced Rs. 5 and Bombay United Rs. 5. In Press Companies Apollos have declined Rs. 15, Berars Rs. 15, Indian Rs. 10, Colabas Rs. 25, East India Rs. 10, Scinde and Punjab Rs. 15, and Volkart's Rs. 40. Shares in the Scinde Press have advanced Rs. 10. Bank Shares are firm, but the only quoted advance is in Agras Re. 1 per share and Bank of Bombays ¼ per cent. In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have declined Rs. 25 and Treacher's advanced Rs. 5 per share.

The PIECE GOODS MARKET has not altered materially during the week. The offtake from the Bazaar has been a shade more active, the clearances being estimated at 1,200 packages, but from first hands the enquiry continues very small, only 300 to 400 bales being put down as the week's business. Prices are fairly supported as a general rule, owing to the drop in Exchange, but there is nothing yet to indicate a probability of rates coming more on a parity with first cost, nor can we expect any movement of the kind until supplies have been materially reduced. We may, however, shortly hope to see the demand from Up-country steadily increasing, as supplies of food grains are now becoming abundant and must necessarily soon fall in price.

The small sales of the week have been confined almost exclusively to Grey Shirtings; a few bales of Jacconets have also changed hands, but in Bleached and Dyed Goods there has been nothing doing. Of Local Made Goods no sales are reported.

YARNS quiet and unchanged, and we only hear of sales of about 100 bales of imported Twist; no business is reported in local spinnings. About 25 bales No. 40 T. R. Yarn have changed hands at Rs. 1-2 per lb.

No fresh failures amongst dealers have been reported during the week, and it is therefore to be hoped that no more will follow those that we reported by last mail.

METALS.—Sales have been reported of 1,500 cwt. Copper Braziers at Rs. 46¾ per cwt., but nothing has been done in either Yellow Metal or Iron from first hands, and in the Bazaar the demand is very slack.

COALS.—There has been a decidedly better enquiry during the week, but business has been checked by the high rates asked for cargoes to arrive. Sales are reported of a cargo of Australian, December shipment at Rs. 19 per ton and of Davison's West Hartley, February shipment, via Canal, at Rs. 20-6 per ton. Small sales on the bunder, and alongside ships now in harbour have been made of Lairds Welsh Hartley at Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 21 per ton.

COTTON.—With continued large receipts at the American ports, and great depression in the manufacturing districts, the Liverpool advices have been of far from a cheering nature, the price of Mid. Orleans having declined ⅛d. and of Surats 1-16 to 1-8 per lb. The prices of the latter are no doubt maintained at a comparatively high level on account of their scarcity, and the circumstance is an unfortunate one, inasmuch as it affects this Market, and induces the ryots to hold out for prices which they are not even now able to obtain, and with present prospects of the American Crops much less chance of their getting hereafter. The business transacted in Bombay itself has again been on a very small scale, of new Cotton the ready lots are still confined to sample lots of Oomrawuttee and Hingunghaut, which have been picked up by shippers at extreme rates, and of old Cotton the purchases have been almost solely on account of the local Mills. For forward delivery there are very few sellers at our quotations owing to the firmness of the ryots in the Oomrawuttee districts, who decline to entertain business at present rates, and the supplies coming into the Sheagaum and Khangaum Markets are still on the smallest posible scale. Prices here are almost identical with those of last mail day, notwithstanding the decline at Home, but this in great measure may be accounted for by the decline in Exchange and the low Freights still procurable. A telegram has just come in announcing that the Washington Agricultural Bureaus monthly report states that the condition of the Cotton Crop is 10 per cent. above that of 1877, the Crop is estimated at 5,197,000 bales. This estimate of the Crop is rather below those previously current which generally pointed to 5,250,000 bales or over, but with trade in its present state, a Crop of 5,197,000 bales from America, besides large supplies from India and Egypt will be more than sufficient to meet all requirements, and we still look for lower prices.

The *Receipts* from Up-country for the week ending on Saturday have been 7,748 bales against 15,222 bales last year and 8,376 bales in 1876, making a total of 62,939 bales, against 71,597 bales and 110,701 bales for the corresponding periods of the past two seasons.

The *Clearances for Sea* since last mail left amount to 2,716 bales making a total of 735,446 bales since 1st January against 839,061 bales in 1877 and 991,507 in 1876.

NEW CROP.—The accounts from Up-country this week are again very uncertain, especially from the Dhollera districts, where it is now confidently stated that locusts have done considerable damage. The Oomrawuttee crop is large though late, and by the New Year we may look for free supplies arriving at the various Up-country markets. From Broach accounts continue satisfactory as also from Dharwar.

The following are to-day's quotations for Fully Pressed Cotton with equivalent in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	₱ Candy of 784 lbs.	₱ lb C. & F.
Old—		
Oomrawuttee Fully Good Fair	Rs. 180	= 4·45d.
Do. Good Fair	" 173	= 4·30d.
Do. Fully Fair	" 167	= 4·15d.
Dhollera Good Fair	" 173	= 4·30d.
Do. Fair	" 165	= 4·15d.
S. G. Dharwar Good Fair	" 176	= 4·36d.
Compta Fully Fair	" 165	= 4·15d.
New—		
Oomrawuttee Good (Jan. delivery)	" 180	= 4·50d.
Do. Good (Feb. delivery)	" 180	= 4·52d.
Hingenghaut Good (Jan. delivery)	" 212	= 5·30d.
M. G. Broach Good (Jan. delivery)	" 193	= 4·83d.
Dhollera Good (March delivery)	" 181	= 4·52d.

LINSEED, owing to the smallness of the demand and an increase in the supplies, has declined 3 As. per cwt., the present quotation being Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for ready old Seed. For new for March April delivery there are still sellers at Rs. 6 per cwt., but we have not heard of any sales during the week.

RAPESEED for the same reason is also cheaper, there being sellers of Guzerat at Rs. 7 per cwt. and no buyers. For new Seed the nominal quotation is Rs. 7-8 per cwt.; but there are neither buyers nor sellers at the rate.

GINGELLY has been arriving freely from Up-country, and prices have in consequence declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, the present quotations being Rs. 37 to Rs. 39 per candy according to quality.

Of WHEAT there are still no supplies, and our quotations therefore remain quite nominal, viz.:—White, Rs. 39; Mixed, Rs. 38; and Red, Rs. 36 per candy.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th December compared with that for 3rd December:—

LIABILITIES.	3rd Dec. Rs.	A.	P.	10th Dec. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,28,050	0	0	20,28,050	0	0
Treasury Balance	1,90,31,599	14	4	1,96,39,065	2	1
Other Deposits	2,46,98,450	13	0	2,45,28,439	11	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	14,82,501	1	1	14,45,779	12	9
Sundries	9,13,547	2	9	9,25,680	15	9
Rs.	6,81,04,148	14	9	6,85,67,015	9	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	98,70,247	6	6	98,54,461	0	6
Loans on Govt. Securities	87,45,652	9	10	46,78,452	9	10
Credits on ditto	56,18,600	9	0	68,94,152	0	0
Bills Discounted	1,70,03,229	14	0	1,79,52,501	1	1
Balances with other Banks	4,07,940	9	10	5,00,317	11	10
Bullion						
Dead Stock	9,73,378	1	5	9,71,474	8	7
Stamps	7,733	13	9	7,941	14	3
Sundries	1,66,412	9	9	1,66,165	9	9
Cash at Head Office	79,56,874	4	0	86,94,728	15	3
Do. at Branches	1,73,54,079	0	5	1,88,46,820	2	9
	6,81,04,148	14	9	6,85,67,015	9	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. CLAN ALPINE, 1,348 tons, Captain G. Cowley, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s. s. CYENUS, 1,069 tons, Captain E. G. Penney, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 14,635 Indian maunds salt.

THE s. s. LUMLEY CASTLE, 1,076 tons, Captain H. G. Standars, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 62 deck passengers.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from the Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and 258 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KHANDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, sailed on Saturday last for the Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Cannanore—Surgeon H. J. McLaughlin. For Goa—Mr. T. R. Fernandes. For Tellicherry—Mr. Lyon and 20 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MAHRATTA, 504 tons, Captain W. Britten, will sail to-day for the Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. L. G. Wynes, Messrs. Dorabjee Muncherjee, and C. Shreemaloo. For Cutch Mandvee—Mrs. Neil, and 112 deck passengers for Coast Ports.

THE s. s. BLENLEDI, 999 tons, Captain C. Patterson, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from London 11th November, with the following cargo:—76 cases eau de cologne, 399 cases wine, 375 cases brandy, 468 cases wine and spirit, 17 casks glassware, 100 kegs sulphate of copper, 120 kegs paint, 370 cases matches, 632 kegs nails, 55 cases brass, 413 kegs steel, 92 packages papers, 131 cases provisions, 50 cases glass, 236 casks beer, 65 cases candles, 212 cases oilmanstores, 23 packages earthenware, 25 cases slate pencils, 567 bales piecegoods and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Dec 11.
14	Blenledi (s)	Patterson	London, Nov 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
14	Forest King	Holmes	Elephant Point.
	Emma Mar	Shields	Galle.
	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Coast and Calcutta.
	Lumley Castle (s)	Standars	P. Gulf.
	Clan Alpine (s)	Cowley	Calcutta.
	Cyenus (s)	Penney	Calcutta.

The Steamer Mahratta, Britten, to K Coast and Kurrachee obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The Steamer Wistow Hall, to Rangoon, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
10	Nepaul (s)	Murray	London, Oct 27.
	Sam Skolfield	Forsaith	Bombay, Nov 8.
	Howrah	Greeves	London, Aug 4.
	Nourneal	Balreace	Coconada, Nov 23.
	Altair	Tewksbury	Port Louis, Mauritius.
11	Memfi (s)	Martinolich	Trieste, Nov 1.
	Manora (s)	Cousens	London, Oct 26.
	Tenasserim (s)	Street	Madras, Dec 7.
	Anne Royden	Beast	Liverpool, Aug 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 11.—Steamer Cyrene and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ship Glenburn.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nepaul.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. McIntosh, infant (child and) Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Penyston, Mr. Sevenoaks, Mr. Reilly, Miss Wingate, Mr. Foster, Miss Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Leitch and infant, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Bolt, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Cowie, Miss Fraser, Mr. Ross, Jr., Mr. Eagles, Mr. Fast, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Woodfellow, Miss Russell, Mr. King, Mr. Chilcote, Mr. Finchett, Mr. Turner, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Stewart and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. Ayling, Miss Ward, Mr. Teck, Mrs. Craik, Mr. Hamilton, Lt. Symonds, Mr. Mackie, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Fowle, Mr. Rich-Steinier, Dr. Morrison, Mr. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, Miss Converse, Mr. Rushton, Mr. Carter, Mr. Carnac, and Mr. Blair.

Per Tenasserim—19th Regt M N I Col and Mrs Orr, Lt Col and Mrs Chambers and 2 children, Major Austin, Major and Mrs Smalley and 2 children, Capt Walker, Capt and Mrs Pollard, Lt and Mrs Murphy and 1 child, Doctor, Sepoys 845.

Per Manora.—Dr. and Miss George, Mr Henderson, Mr Hunter, Miss Young, Mr Wilkinson, Dr and Mrs Jones, Mr Drake, Mr Sneyd, Miss Ring, Mr Anthony, Miss N Barnes, Mr and Mrs Toit and infant, Mr H C Tomson, Mr Rattray, Revd and Mrs Elliott, Mrs Tembridge, Miss Norwood, Miss Wilson, Mr Pickford, Miss Little, Miss Shaw, Mrs Garwood, Mr Sanderson, Mr Willis, Mr Scott, Mr Begg, Miss Baker, Mr Jackson, Rev M Day, Mr Halliday, Mr Wintle, Mr Tenerre and Rev Constantine.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Anne Royden.—Passed a full rigged ship at anchor about four miles from Mutlah Light Ship.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
11	Blackwall	London.
12	Umballa (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
11	Dorunda (s)	London.
	Africa (s)	Bombay.
	Dexterous	Pondicherry.
12	Asia (s)	Rangoon and N P.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer Duke of Buccleuch, this morning from London via Colombo:—Mrs and Miss Wynch, Miss Fremenhere, Mrs Lockhart and child, Miss Cullis, Thomasson, Mrs and two Misses Cobe, Mrs Seetherum, Mrs Scarle and Miss Adams, Rev Mr and Mrs Walton, and two children, Rev Mr Thomas, Mr Wilson, Mr Vos, and Mrs Pooley, and three children.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—5 packages hardware, The Agra Bank.
Wistow Hall s—13 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Standard s—501 bundles sheet iron, Megjee Oomersey.

FROM LONDON.

Lumley Castle s—11 casks safety fuses, Mahamedally Lookmanjee; 100 kegs iron wire nails, & 2 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 7 packages hardware, and 3 packages toys, Allana Abdool Raman.
Japanese s—18 cases provisions, 2 cases hams and 2 cases cheese, Dinshaw Shapoorjee; 26 cases geneva, 10 cases ginger wine and 8 cases rum, Eduljee Basonjee; 13 cases wine, Wm. Watson and Co.
Pekin s—2 cases hardware, M M Mody and Co; 18 cases oilmanstores, 5 cases bacon, 1 case medicine other sorts, 1 case hams, and 6 cases cheese, A K Shurufally.
Surat s—2 cases wall paper and 6 cases plate glass, Ludha Ebram and Co.
Lord of the Isles s—30 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Avondale s—5 cases plate glass, The Agra Bank.
India s—100 cases brandy, Benn Ashley and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—22 bales cotton, Kevuldass Trecomdass; 28 bales wool, Goculdass Ramdass; 60 bales wool, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 2 bales wool, Bhanjee Madhowjee; 16 bales wool, Shamjee Narranjee.
Trinacria s—185 cwts coir yarn, Trecomdass Lowjee; 9 bales cotton waste, The Sholapore S and W Co; 43 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 42 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 250 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—3 cwts E teeth, Rewagur Coovergur; 10¾ cwts E teeth, Goolamhoosen Janmahamed; 4 cwts E teeth, Purshotum Khooshall; 4½ cwts E teeth, Ebram Passia; 17¼ cwts E teeth, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 15 cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 30½ cwts albanum, Dattardina Mowjee; 4 boxes silver coins (Rs. 24,700), The National Bank; 1¼ cwts E teeth, Peerbhoy Huckinjee; 1 cwt E teeth, Dewchund Khupchund; 14 cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 4 cwts E teeth, Jairam Sewjee; 2 boxes gold bars and coins (Rs. 1,77,000), The Agra Bank; 4 boxes gold bars (Rs. 2,68,200), and 16 boxes silver coins (Rs. 32,450), The C M Bank of IL and China.

FOR HAVRE.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—1 bale cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Anglia s—150 casks coconut oil, 4018 cwts linseed and 11,025 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 525 cwts gingelly seed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla s—96 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 228 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 16.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]
EQUITY SIDE.

G. S. Judge—Ameenabebee and others vs Futtehbebee and others—Craigie, L and O—And Futtehbebee and others vs Ameenabebee and others—For investigation of pauperism and in the matter of the petition of Goolam Hoosein bin Goolam Ahmed Rogay—M H Khan—for petitioner.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

424-78—Rimington, H and C—Madhowjee Dhurrumsey vs Dorabjee Framjee Pandey and others—Tyabjee and S, R H and C, and C and B—Part heard.
370-78—In person (a pauper)—Guffur Wallad Whab vs Koolsam alias Jorabebee—Balkrishna and B.
409-78—Chalk and W—G F Diss vs M F Dias—In person.
393-78—Ardeshir and H—Goculdass Currumsey vs Foolvahoo.
766-77—Chalk and W—Wailjee Rowjee and others vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn C and L.
170-78—Shapurjee and T—Abdoola Moosanee vs Jetha Purshotum and others—Fletcher S and F.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]
Motion.

218-78—Bhaishunker N—Shri Girdhurlaljee Goverdhun vs Shri Girdhurlaljee Govindrai Mahraj—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the mater of the last Will and Testament of Lalbhai Ramdass late of Surat, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased M M Munshi—Bai Hurkore and Jebaram Gungadass vs Bai Magan alias Jadoo, by her guardian Maneklal Rasickdass—Ardeshir and H—To examine two witnesses only.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for the 16th Dec. which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decrees and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order after suit No. 418-78.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

522-78—Tyabjee and S—Khanbhoy Peerbhoy vs Hajee Adomjee Peerbhoy and another.
523-78—Shapurjee and T—Premjeebhoy Cupurchund and others vs Motilal Purshotum and another.
524-78—Shapurjee and T—Hurmookhroy Khetsidass and others vs Jaikissondass Nundram—Lynch and T.
525-78—Shapurjee and T—Mooladina Moomanbhoy vs Moomanbhoy Gangjee.
526-78—Ardeshir and H—Munor Hurkha vs The Nerisd S and W Company.
527-78—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Cawasjee Fallonjee and another—Jefferson and P.

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

459-74—In person—Moses Essoobjee a claimant—Eliser Essoobjee Sunker vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey.

LONG CAUSES.

395-78—Rimington, H and C—Mowjee Madhowjee vs Motichund Nuthoo and another—H Bicknell.
414-78—In person—(a pauper) Nuthu Huri vs Ramjee Huri.
423-78—Jefferson and P—Hajee Soomar Hajee Currim and others vs Vurdhman Panachund and others—Tyebjee and S.
443-78—Khunderao M—(In person) K Morojee vs Bhaisett Tricomlal—Bhaishunker N.
448-78—Ardeshir and H—Limjee Manockjee Marker and others vs Jaijee—Nanu and H.
566-78—Ardeshir and H—Mugon Aditram and others vs Saduck Govindram Vycoonthram.
474-78—In person—Culloobai vs Jumnadas Maneckchund—In person.
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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 13.
Gambier, Captain, R H A, on leave, from Delhi.
DECEMBER 14.
Kenny, Major, 2nd Queen's, on Med Cert, from Mhow.
DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 14.
McLaughlin, Surg, on duty, to Cannanore.
Gomes, Surg, on duty to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Poona, 13th December 1878.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Surat Station order—Dated 30th Nov. 1878, directing Major H L Walter, 17th N I, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer in addition to his own (no other officer being available), vice Lieut Reilly, proceeding with the Head Quarters of the 17th N I.

3rd Sind Horse—Regimental order, dated 30th September 1878 directing Lieut E D N Smith, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, and Lieut A M Monteith, officiating Squadron Officer to officiate as Third Squadron Commander, in addition to their own duties with effect from the 1st Oct.

2nd Regt L Cavalry—Regimental order, dated 4th Dec 1878, directing Capt Fagan, Adjutant, to officiate as Second Squadron Commander, in addition to his own duties; and Captain Owen, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Third Squadron Commander. Captain Owen also officiated as Third Squadron Commander, from the 23rd to the 25th November 1878.

4th Regt N I—Regimental Order, dated 30th November 1878, directing Captain Gordon, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Major Cahill, proceeding on furlough.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary measure, pending arrival of a successor to Captain Harris:—

Deolalee Station Order, dated 5th December 1878, appointing Lieut Stacpole, 2-17th Foot, to officiate as Adjutant, Deolalee Depot, vice Captain Harris, appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary measure:—2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Grenadiers N I—Regimental order dated 8th December 1878, directing Lieut J S King, Quarter Master, to officiate as Adjutant (no other officer being available) in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut Piele, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr E W Collin who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency Division.

The services of Mr. T W Gribble, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and are posted to the places noted opposite their respective names:—Mr H B Birch, Midnapore; Mr N Warde-Jones, Purneah.

The following appointments will take effect from the date on which the retirement of Sir W J Herschel, Bart, takes effect:—Mr J S Armstrong to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade. Mr Livesay to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr Weekes, Settlement Officer, Midnapore, to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade.

Mr Gouldsbury, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye, is transferred to Hooghly.

The following officers are appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police:—Mr M F Beamish, and Mr R E Guise.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department:—Surgeon J O McDonnell, and Surgeon N J Halpin.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
(*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK RELIEF FUND.

THIS FUND has been established for the purpose of AFFORDING AID to SHAREHOLDERS, in terms of the following Resolution passed at a meeting convened by the Lord Provost of Glasgow on November 4:—

"That this meeting sympathises in the very disastrous effect "which the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank will entail "on the commercial community, especially on shareholders; "and as many of these are ladies and families who may "thereby be deprived of their means of subsistence, this "meeting resolves that a national fund shall be raised through-"out the country for the relief of shareholders, who, in conse-"quence of calls against stock held by them, or otherwise, may "be left in destitute circumstances or in need of pecuniary "assistance for their support."

The following appeal has been telegraphed by the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Executive Committee of the Fund, to Scottish residents of the Bombay Presidency:

"SCOTCHMEN!

"In the name of the Scottish nation, we ask your aid for "shareholders ruined by the City of Glasgow Bank's failure. "Five hundred thousand pounds required; half already sub-"scribed."

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay, where an account has been opened in the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

By Order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 4th December 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GALLAGHER—December 7th, at Bombay, the wife of Sub Conductor Gallagher, Commissariat Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

PARDOE—December 10th, at Kamptee, Central Provinces, Captain Harry Winsor Pardoe, Adjutant, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, aged 35 years, deeply regretted by all ranks.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANTHONY—December 8th, at Ferozepore, the wife of Mark Anthony, Surgeon A., M.D., of a daughter.
ATKINSON—December 9th, at Lucknow, the wife of Guy N. Atkinson, Captain, 85th K. L. I., a son and heir.
BAKER—December 9th, at Sitapur, the wife of Major Geo. Aufrere Baker, of a son.
BOVILL—December 2nd, at Durbungha, Tirhoot, the wife of Mr. Edward Bovill, prematurely, of a daughter, still-born.
BRERETON—December 11th, at St. Thome, Madras, the wife of Captain J. S. Brereton, 67th Regiment, of a son.
CHAMBERS—December 8th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. R. J. Chambers, of a son.
COCKRAM—December 8th, at Fountain Lodge, Simla, the wife of R. Cockram, of a son.
McBRIDE—December 10th, at Yercaud, Shervaroy Hills, the wife of Mr. C. H. McBride, of a son.
QUARME—December 10th, at Yercaud, the wife of Mr. E. A. Quarme, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WEBB—CAERNARTON—December 5th, at St. James' Church, Delhi, Mr. Edwin Webb, to Lilian Blanche Caernarton, daughter of Mr. P. O. Caernarton, Sub-Engineer.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM.—December 10th, at Lahore, Mr. Oliver Thomas Graham, aged 57 years, late of H. M.'s 24th Foot.
KELSO—December 2nd, at Peiwar Kotal, killed in action, John Andrew Kelso, Captain, Royal Artillery, Commanding No. 1 Mountain Battery, Frontier Force, aged 30 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1878.

WE are indebted to the Government of India for keeping us constantly supplied with telegraphic accounts of the military operations in Afghanistan, which often convey to us the exact messages of the Generals commanding the several columns; but we do not understand why the full written despatches regarding such important affairs as the capture of Ali Musjid and the operations in the Peiwar Pass are not published immediately on receipt for general information. We find, on reference to the records of the last Afghan War, that Sir John Keane's despatch announcing the capture by storm of the fortress of Ghazni on July 23, 1839, was published by Lord Auckland at Simla on August 18 of that year, 26 days only after the event. It is now 24 days since Sir Sam Browne took Ali Musjid, a fort within at the outside three days' post of the Viceroy's head-quarters at Lahore; but the General's despatch has not been published yet. Are no despatches to be published in this country till they have appeared in the *London Gazette* and received the approval of Her Majesty the Queen? This will be unfair to the armies of the three Presidencies which have sent regiments to the front, and to the Indian public who pay the bill for the war, and who are surely, therefore, entitled to hear something about it at first hand. The matter is one of great importance, because, be it said without disparagement to the efforts of special correspondents, the despatches of generals commanding armies form, as a rule, the best materials of military history. General Roberts's despatch about the capture of the Peiwar Kotal should be of especial interest, because of the light it will throw on the kind of fighting that actually took place between our troops and the Afghans. One bombastical special correspondent, who appears by his own account not to have accompanied the turning column, and whose palpable credulity was manifestly abused by some officers of the force, telegraphed a few days ago a thrilling tale of severe and deadly fighting when the Goorkhas and the 2nd Highlanders surprised the enemy on the morning of the 1st inst. "The Goorkhas," he declared, "rushed at the "first breastwork on the ascent from the "Spingawal Pass, and leaped over, gallantly "led by their officers. They drove the enemy out, "and with a rush stormed the successive breast-"works up the Pass. The Afghans, however, "were not daunted, but returned to the fight, "and again and again attempted to retake the "breastworks. On one occasion they were able "to retake a stockade our troops had left unpro-"tected. It was only after very severe fighting "that the enemy were finally dislodged and "driven across the plateau. The Goorkhas "were supported by the 72nd Highlanders, who, "led by their officers, bayoneted the enemy "behind the breast-works." Now, all this may be very spirit-stirring, but we fear it is a mere flight of imagination. We looked upon it with suspicion from the first, because the small losses suffered by the attacking force were quite inconsistent with the narrative of a struggle as arduous as that for the chateau of Hougoumont. According to another account since received from a more rational correspondent it appears that the Goorkhas had crossed the first barricade, which was a formidable one but had been left unguarded, before their approach was discovered by the enemy's piquets. Our troops then had to climb a steep hill at the top of which was one breastwork. Here the enemy made a stand, but were dislodged after a time by the fire from the British rifles and mountain guns. No mention is made of close hand-to-hand fighting; and, as only two men were killed and others hit at this stage of the action, the incident of the bayonet charge may be dismissed as an invention. The hill gained, our troops advanced over an open plain towards the Peiwar Kotal till they reached a wood which the enemy successfully defended from 7-30 a. m. till 2 p. m., when General Roberts put the mountain guns in a position to shell the centre of the enemy's position and himself moved with General Thelwall's brigade down a ravine to threaten the line of retreat to the Shuturgurdun. These manœuvres decided the battle, but it is a significant fact, in considering the question whether our troops actually came to close quarters with the enemy, that no prisoners were taken. It would seem that the new arms of precision enabled General Roberes to make elaborate turning movements with his small force in perfect security that the enemy could not come near his men, but that, on the other hand, our troops could not dislodge the enemy from strong positions by direct attacks. It should be added that against an enemy equally armed General Roberts's audacious strategy would probably have resulted in a disastrous defeat of his own little army. The General seems now to have pushed on with some light troops as far as the crest of the Shuturgurdun Pass, a perilous enterprise one would think at this season, though the enemy is evidently demoralized. The advance of the Khyber and Quetta columns is strangely slow, as contrasted with the energetic movements of General Roberts; but still they are advancing at last. General Stewart may spend Christmas day in Kandahar yet if he puts a little more energy into the leadership of the Quetta army than has hitherto been shown in that direction.

FROM time to time, as the exchangeable value of the rupee in transactions with foreign countries falls to a distressingly low level, the project of establishing a gold currency in India is revived. As the brothers Strachey,—to whom Lord Lytton seems to have handed over charge of the whole internal administration of the Empire, on the condition that, abandoning their Radical proclivities, they will let him have his own way in foreign affairs,—are understood to be keenly desirous of making English gold coins a legal tender throughout this country, nothing is more probable than that the public will awake some morning to the discovery that a decree for giving effect to this measure has already been passed by the Indian Legislature. The change would undoubtedly be hailed with rapture by all Europeans in India, official and non-official. Loss by exchange has a terrible significance for the modern Anglo-Indian, who, although he cannot hope to make a large fortune in a few years as the reward of exile from his native land, nevertheless keeps steadily before him as the main object of his life the remittance to England from year to year of such savings as he can make out of his pay or the profits of his business, with a view to securing for himself the enjoyment of a comfortable income at home in the declining years of his life when he has finished his period of service in this country. Add to this general disposition to remit savings to England the considerations that the majority of English civilians, and even of military officers, in India are now married men; that probably three-fourths of the English children born in the country are sent home to be educated; and that the mothers, torn by a divided interest, seem, as a rule, to prefer staying at home and watching their children grow up to living with their husbands and risking the loss of their own health in India; and it may readily be imagined how severe and constant are the drains from England on an Anglo-Indian's purse. It may be doubted if the facilities for getting married which are sometimes reckoned among the changes in Indian life which ought to reconcile Englishmen to exile from home have not rather a tendency to make them more restless and dissatisfied with work in this country than they used to be. In the old days a young man coming out in the civil or military service of the East India Company settled himself down contentedly to make the best of a prolonged residence in India. In the rare cases in which Anglo-Indians married young, they brought their wives out with them and kept them here; while the majority, being bachelors, had no home ties more onerous than such as required them to send occasional presents to their parents or a little money that they could easily spare to poor relations. In those days, on the other hand, the English married man in India finds his case is too generally like that of the Goanese butler who takes service in Bombay and has the pleasure of maintaining out of his wages for several years an absent wife and family, and who can only hope to enjoy their society occasionally for a brief season when he has managed by great thrift to save money enough to run down to Goa for a few weeks' holiday. As for the modern Anglo-Indian bachelor, the frequent opportunities now afforded him of running off home on leave and revelling in the enjoyments of civilized life cannot but give him a great distaste for Indian work, and fill his mind with the fixed idea that the most sensible thing he can do is to live as meanly as he can out here so that he may have more money to spend in England. For these reasons the amount of private remittances to England constantly increases; and we shall probably underestimate it if we say that on the average it does not now fall short of one-third of the whole earnings of Anglo-Indians in the receipt of good salaries. Now, as the majority of the remitters cannot choose their own time for sending money home, or wait for favourable exchanges, it has often happened that the loss incurred by them of late years, owing to the depreciation of silver, has been as much as 20 or even 25 per cent. on their remittances, which may, therefore, be taken as equivalent to a 6 to 8 per cent. income tax on their whole pay.

The discontent thus engendered among Government servants is in itself a grave evil; but the losses incurred by individuals are aggravated by the prodigious sum which the State loses every year on its own remittances to England. Loss by exchange is now the heaviest of the Home Charges, with the exception of interest on debt. This year it was estimated by Sir John Strachey to amount to 3,000,000*l*.; but the estimate will no doubt be greatly exceeded. If the rupee could in any way be raised again to its par value of two shillings, the annual saving thus effected would provide a large public works fund and do away with the necessity for Indian income or licence taxes. But the problem for which no one can suggest a satisfactory solution is how to bring about this desired increase in the value of the rupee without increasing the debt of India by a sum the burden of which would be greater than the relief afforded by the rise in exchange? No doubt, the plan of M. Czernuschi for having gold and silver valued relatively to one another in a fixed invariable ratio all the world over would, if it could be carried out, be a satisfactory remedy; but there is not the slightest prospect of this universal standard being adopted till some one Empire becomes mistress of the world. Nor can any scheme be called practical which stops short of making the English sovereign the sole legal tender in this country except for petty amounts, and requiring that all Government taxes in India shall be paid in gold. Mr. Hynes, of the Bombay Mint, in his carefully written and businesslike pamphlet on the question, deprecates sudden changes, and maintains that "the only possible way of stopping "the depreciation in the rupee is by at "once ceasing to coin or import silver, "and by introducing gradually a gold cur-"rency." But this would be only prolonging the agony. If the change is to be made at all, it ought to be made at once. What would be the result of attempting to minimize the evils of a revolution in the Indian currency by allowing a period of seven years for its completion? The moment it was known that India intended gradually to demonetize her silver currency, not only would the depreciation of silver not be stopped, but it would go on increasing with prodigious rapidity. It is the uncertainty as to the amount of silver really held by Germany and the way it will be disposed of, which, more than the actual amounts thrown on the market, has brought down the price of the metal to 50d. an ounce; and the adoption of a similar policy by India would probably have the immediate effect of making silver quite unsaleable. Mr. Hynes, however, would still allow silver coin to circulate in India for a number of years, during which period consequently the Government would be paid its revenues in a coin that for purposes of remittance to England, which absorb one third of the whole income, would be worthless. The cheapest, and we may say the only effectual, plan would be to take the plunge at once. The present circulation of rupees in India is assumed by Mr. Hynes to be 140 crores; another authority estimates it at 160; but there is a general agreement that provision need not be made for demonetising more than 100 crores, as a very large quantity of silver coin would still be used as token money in a country in which an immense multitude of transactions are of a very petty character and the wages of working people are less than eight annas a day. If we suppose, then, that 90 millions of gold will have to be purchased by the Indian Government in order to provide the means for the immediate introduction of a gold currency to India, we can at once get a measure of the probable cost of the change. When the Afghan war is over, India will be able to raise a loan even to this large amount at 4 per cent. interest in London; and she would thus increase the interest on debt annually payable out of Indian revenues by 3,600,000*l*. But it would, of course, be necessary, besides allowing a year's time for exchanging rupees at the Mints at the rate of twelve to a sovereign, which is the rate we have allowed for, to receive payment of taxes in silver for one year, at all events, and this would cause some further cost. After the first year, we suppose that only gold would be received from tax-payers for large amounts, though of course stamps and other petty taxes would necessarily alway be payable in silver. Against the direct cost of the innovation must be set the saving in exchange, say 3,000,000*l*. a year, and the gain to individual officers of Government, who would be enabled to remit money home very nearly at par without ever troubling themselves about the mysteries of exchange.

But the main objection to the adoption of a gold currency for India remains to be noticed. By a curious law of compensation, the larger the sums that Anglo-Indians send to England, the larger are the profits gained by Indian producers on the exportation of merchandise, and the greater the security Indian industries enjoy against the competition of foreign manufactures. A low rate of exchange means protection for the cotton mills of Bombay, and a premium set on the export trade in cotton, wheat, seeds, and other produce. All trade, in India as elsewhere, is now suffering from a depression consequent on years of over-production; but we all know that, notwithstanding the complaints made by European merchants of want of business, many native dealers in produce have been and still are carrying on a most profitable trade. It is clear, however, that the introduction of a gold currency would benefit importers at the expense of exporters, and that no better means could be devised of injuring the export trade of India. The question our rulers have to weigh, then, is whether they would be justified in upsetting the silver currency of the country, at the cost of raising the rent of the land all over India and at the same time checking the growth of the export trade. In so far as the salaries of Government servants are concerned, we admit that, whether a gold currency be introduced or not, they require readjustment. The loss by exchange is, within our own knowledge, the cause of widespread distress among those classes of public servants whose incomes range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 a month, and its ultimate effect must be to demoralize the services. But, on the other hand, the salaries of the higher officials in India are monstrously and ridiculously liberal. No Indian official below the rank of a Governor should have more than Rs. 3,000 a month; and a Governor would be well paid with Rs. 6,000 a month. It is not as if any Englishmen in India lived up to their pay, and spent the money they receive in the country. It would be invidious, but easy, to mention hundreds of cases in which great officials drawing many thousands of rupees a month each do not spend in India one-fifth part of their income. The dignity of the Queen's Government would not, therefore, suffer at all in popular estimation if the pay of the higher appointments were cut down to reasonable dimensions; and a fund would thus be provided out of which the salaries of poorer public servants might be so readjusted as to afford ample compensation for loss by exchange.

A WELL-informed correspondent telegraphs to us from Allahabad that nothing is known in Upper India of general instructions having been issued by the Government of India for the stoppage of public works throughout the Empire. The Resolution, therefore, which we published the other day, directing the suspension of all public works in the Bombay Presidency, must, we suppose, have been issued by Sir Richard Temple on his own authority; and we regret that it was unaccompanied by an explanation of the reasons which have induced His Excellency to take such a step. There is an amazing show of vigour in a peremptory order to stop all works and dismiss establishments; but experience shows that such sudden interruptions of the steady course of improvement cause a great waste of public money instead of effecting any real economy. But, be this as it may, Sir Richard Temple should say what is the exigency that has called forth this Resolution. It cannot be the Afghan War, or a similar order would have been issued for other Presidencies. Is it the dread of a Famine in Sind, or the demand for money for agricultural colleges and the Forest Department?

DEATH OF H. R. H. THE PRINCESS ALICE.

THE news of the death from diphtheria of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice of England (Princess of Hesse), which event took place at 7 o'clock on the morning of Saturday last, will be received with universal sorrow. We learnt by the last Mail that one of her daughters had died from this disease, and that her three other daughters and her son were suffering severely from it. It will be remembered that she became endeared to the people of England by her self-devoted nursing of the Prince of Wales during his critical illness from typhoid fever in 1872, and no doubt by similar devotion to her own children in their illness she contracted the disease which caused her death. It is a singular coincidence, that the deceased Princess should have died on the anniversary of the death of her father, Prince Albert, which took place on December 14th, 1861. Her Royal Highness was the second daughter of the Queen; born on the 25th April 1843, and married on the 1st July 1862 to His Royal Highness Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt. At the time of her death, her age was 35 years, 7 months, and 14 days.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE TO KAIRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

KAIRA, DEC. 13.

SOME excitement was occasioned here by the news that it was the intention of H. E. Sir R. Temple to visit this town. This welcome news was known here only about four days previously, but the officials and the Municipality were able to make in that short time suitable arrangements for offering His Excellency a proper reception. After leaving Nadiad, His Excellency went out to the Collector's camp at Matar on the evening of the 10th. Early the next morning His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Erskine, the Commissioner, N. D., Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, and His Excellency's Private Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp, rode to this town. Mr. Duggan, the Police Superintendent, the Huzoor and District Deputy Collectors, and the Subordinate Judge, went out to receive His Excellency at the temporary bridge over the Shiddi river, where the three native officers were introduced by Mr. Sheppard to His Excellency. After visiting the jail, His Excellency entered the town through the Lal gate, which was decorated with evergreens and flags, as also were the Library and the new Girls' School buildings. A Durbar was held in the Adawlat, when Mr. Sheppard introduced to his Excellency the Municipal Commissioners and other native gentlemen. This ceremony being over an address was read by Rao Bahadur Oomedram Ranchordasji; the Huzoor Deputy Collector and Chairman of the Municipality.

His Excellency's reply was translated by R. B. Oomedram, of which I give you the substance. It was to the following effect:—

As regards the first request in the address he could not give any definite reply without consulting his colleagues, and the matter would be decided after due consideration of the wants of the two zillas. As regarded the second request he would be glad to give a more definite answer. He fully acknowledged the importance of affording instruction in agriculture to the people. Although the land of this district was fertile, still, as population increased, the same area of land must answer the increasing demand upon it; consequently if agriculture were conducted on improved principles, the land would undoubtedly yield a greater return. He was happy to inform them that the Government had already taken steps for providing for this instruction. His Excellency then touched upon the principal points in the official Minute that has been published in the *Government Gazette* on the subject. His Excellency then said that in his opinion the want of a High School was greater than that of a Sessions Court, which was prayed for in the address; nor did this town want an agricultural college; classes for agricultural instruction were proposed to be opened in this district, which would suffice, for a college was meant to give superior instruction and to prepare teachers for agricultural classes in schools. A college class has been opened in Poona because there are at hand the scientific appliances and the teaching power for high education in agriculture. Such facilities did not exist here, and consequently it was not possible for the present to open a college. His Excellency regretted the lack of popular contributions for the establishment of an arts college and a medical class in Ahmedabad. In Poona he had been successful in establishing one. He very often found people asking for various boons, but His Excellency said, when it came to set about doing them sufficient help was not always proffered. He was not unwilling to provide the people of Guzerat with an agricultural college, but he would try to do so after the arts college and the medical class, which had long been under contemplation were established, and liberal contributions received from the people. His Excellency advised them not to depend wholly on the Government for everything they want, and exhorted them to prove their anxiety for improvements, schools, and colleges, by giving substantial help. The agricultural classes would require land for experimental farms, and in this the help of the people would be required. In conclusion His Excellency said that the office of Municipal Commissioner was one of dignity and importance, and expressed his willingness to attend to any reasonable request they had to make in their municipal affairs.

The proceedings then closed, after the usual distribution of garlands of flowers and *pan sopari*, &c. His Excellency, after inspecting the Adawlut building, visited the English school, the Girls School, the Library and the Civil Hospital, and then returned to Matar. Sir Richard seemed pleased with the arrangements made for his reception, which were very successful. Soon after leaving Kaira, he exchanged visits with the Nawab of Cambay. In the evening of the same day His Excellency visited the Mamlatdar's cutcherry and the vernacular school at Matar. Yesterday at noon His Excellency left for Unklacha *en route* for Kapadvanj.

The following is a copy of the address presented to His Excellency:—

His Excellency the Honourable Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We the undersigned, Chairman and Members of the Kaira Municipality, on behalf of the other Commissioners and of the towns-people in general, are happy to welcome your Excellency to this ancient town, the capital of one of the most important agricultural districts in the Presidency. Kaira has been connected with British rule since its cession to the late East India Company in 1805, under the Treaty concluded with the Gaekwar by Major Walker, the then Resident at the Court of Baroda.

In the days before British rule, the district was subject to depredations of lawless Mahratta bands from without and of turbulent coolies from within; but under British administration these have altogether disappeared, and we are at this moment happy to say that the district now enjoys all the blessings of a constitutional and enlightened Government. Those very bads which then infested the district now rank among its useful members, and the coolies have turned honest agriculturists. Security of life and property has been vouchsafed to us; education is making rapid progress; schools and dispensaries have been established throughout the whole district; an important railway with its various feeders traverses the district and facilitates the social and commercial intercourse of the country. For all these and innumerable other blessings, we hasten to seize the opportunity now offered to us of conveying our heartfelt gratitude to her most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, through your Excellency, her able and energetic representative.

Notwithstanding all these improvements and blessings, we cannot conceal our desire for still more. The first and the most pressing want we feel, and which we humbly venture to lay before your Excellency is that of a Sessions Court for this district. In the first few years of the present century a Sessions Judge, and subsequently an Assistant Sessions Judge, presided over the civil and criminal administration of this district; but now there is only a second class subordinate Judge to dispose of minor civil cases. This has not only greatly diminished the importance of this ancient town, but has put the people to great inconvenience, trouble, and expense by obliging them to resort to Ahmedabad to obtain redress in civil and sessions cases, to avoid which we humbly pray to your Excellency to concert measures for the establishment of an Assistant Sessions Judge's Court here. The proportion of land revenue devoted to the provincial establishment, when compared with that of other districts, is small, and consequently this district has, we venture to submit, a fair claim to the advantages of such an establishment, and we look with confidence to your Excellency to fulfil our desire.

Our second prayer is for the establishment of a college for affording agricultural instruction to the people. The whole of Guzerat, and particularly this district which is second to now in Guzerat in point of revenue, is essentially agricultural, and therefore greatly needs such an institution. Poona and other places in the Deccan can boast of several collegiate establishments, and yet Guzerat, the garden of the Western Presidency, possesses no such institution. We therefore take the liberty most humbly to suggest that an agricultural college be established somewhere in Guzerat in order to afford to the mass of the people scientific and practical instruction in this most important industry, and pray that your Excellency will be pleased to give due consideration to this our humble request, and thereby ensure the happiness and prosperity of the country.

In conclusion we heartily wish your Excellency health, long life, and prosperity, and beg leave to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

A DETACHMENT of the 3rd Cavalry H. C. consisting of thirty men, proceeded on the 13th instant to Nandgaon G. I. P. R. station to meet and escort the two noblemen of Hyderabad (Deccan) who are proceeding to the Field Force on the frontier. Their names are Nawab Mookrum-ood-Dowla, nephew of H. E. Sir Salar Jung, and Nawab Ekhal-ood-Dowla, son of Shumshul-ool-Oomrah, the co-Regent. Captain Bugden, Assistant Military Secretary H. H. the Nizam's Reformed Troops, proceeds with the two Nawabs. A detachment of 25 men has already proceeded on escort duty to Peshawur. No doubt these fifty-five men will be drafted into active service. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the gallant and brave 3rd Cavalry H. C. (Lancers and Carabineers combined) did excellent service in the Mutiny in Central India with Sir Hugh Rose's force, and who fought side by side with H. M.'s Dragoons under the command of Captain Sutherland Orr, H. C., Lieut. (now Colonel) Dowker, the present commandant, was with the corps. We learn that the 3rd Cavalry H. C. have been informed that if any troops are wanted for the Frontier from the H. C. this corps and the 5th Infantry would be the first sent.

We are informed that the post of Deputy Commissary of Ordnance H. C. now vacant at Hingolee, will be given to Quarter Master Fleming of No. 4 Battery H. C. The warrant officers of the Ordnance Department who were looking forward for promotion in their own department have been done out of it by an outsider.

Brigadier General Wright has arrived at Aurungabad, and has nearly completed his annual inspection; after which, we learn, that the Camp of Exercise will be commenced. The 2nd and 6th Infantry H. C. have arrived at Aurungabad.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP OF EXERCISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Volunteer Camp of Exercise at Khandalla is really to come off, I think Government should request the heads of their offices to entertain a favourable view of the movement, and grant leave to as many of their subordinates as they can possibly spare. There are many of us with only one, or two days' leave during the Christmas week, and it will be almost impossible for us to attend the Camp, unless Government issues some order or instructions, whereby it may be possible for some of us to procure the leave necessary to attend the Camp. I believe the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal has already done the needful for that Presidency. Why should our Governor and Colonel not do the same. There will be a very poor muster of unless it is done.

FULL PRIVATE.

THE SHIP ENTERPRISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the wording of his letter, I can only conclude that the master of the Enterprise does not understand the meaning of the word *combustion*. There must be fire where there is spontaneous combustion. The object of my first letter was simply to point out the great necessity which exists for a strict and thorough enquiry into every case in which a coal ship has taken fire. The Court of Enquiry should take the fullest evidence on such points as the stowing of the coal, the means of ventilation, the state of the coals when taken on board, the kind of weather experienced during the voyage, whether any seas were shipped and the coals wetted in consequence, &c., &c., and then make a full report as to the probable origin and cause of the fire. During the progress of the enquiry, the opinions of experts should, if possible, be taken as to the causes of spontaneous combustion of coals on board of ships, and the best means to prevent such combustion. I do not in the least insinuate that there was any foul play or carelessness on the part of any one on board the Enterprise, but I do distinctly say that it is the duty of Government to have the strictest enquiry made into the origin and causes of the fire on board that vessel, and, in fact, every vessel that carries a cargo of coals; for it is only in this way that we shall arrive at a discovery of the actual causes of coal ships taking fire. So far as my experience goes, cases of fire have too quickly been described as "spontaneous combustion," but I am inclined to think that a series of strict and thorough enquiries into all cases of so-called "spontaneous combustion" would lead to the discovery of carelessness or guilt, or both combined, on the part of some one or several of those on board, or to the devising of efficient means for preventing spontaneous combustion.

Dec. 14. UNDERWRITER.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

AN adjourned meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held on Saturday afternoon at the offices, Hummum Street, for the purpose of confirming a resolution, passed on the 27th September, to the effect that the present capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 375 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 400, of which Rs. 350 shall be paid up.

Mr. T. H. Moore, Chairman of the Board of Directors, who presided, proposed that the resolution should be confirmed. He explained that the resolution was passed on the 27th September, and the present was a meeting adjourned from the 15th of October, which was called to confirm the resolution.

Mr. C. A. Winter said he, as a shareholder, addressed a letter to the Board of Directors a few days ago, in which he asked them to consider the question of the legality of the present resolution. The Indian Companies' Act provided that a special resolution must be confirmed not less than 14 days and not more than 40 days after it had been passed; and he understood that since the present resolution was passed more than two months had elapsed. There was formerly an Article of Association of the Company providing for a three months' adjournment in such a case, but that provision had been cancelled, and they had nothing to go upon but the Indian Companies' Act. He had not raised this question in any spirit of hostility to the Board, but he thought they should be careful not to do anything which might be pronounced illegal.

Mr. H. W. Payne said he should like to know if the solicitors of the Company had been consulted on the point. He had looked into the matter and arrived at the same conclusion as Mr. Winter.

The Chairman said the directors have consulted the solicitors of the Company (Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy), whose opinion was that as the original meeting (of which the present meeting was an adjournment) called for this purpose was held within the time specified and required by the Indian Companies' Act, Section 51, and whereas clause 66 of the Articles of Association said "any general meeting, whether original or adjourned, may be adjourned from time to time, or from day to day, not more than two months from the last day of adjournment," the proceedings were quite in order, and it was quite competent for the present meeting to pass the resolution of the 15th October.

Mr. Winter said there was a distinction between the designation of meetings. Article 66 referred to general meetings which meant ordinary meetings. There was no provision in the Articles of Association for the adjournment of extraordinary meetings.

Mr. Payne suggested that it would be as well to take the opinion of the Advocate General on the point. With great respect for Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy's opinion, there was a question; and a very great deal of difficulty would be caused if the resolution were confirmed and acted upon, and Mr. Winter's view should turn out to be correct. They would never get the shares subscribed for if there was a doubt about it.

The Chairman said it was exactly what the directors would have done, before making any attempt to issue the shares, to take the opinion of the Advocate General.

A Parsee shareholder suggested that the meeting should be dissolved, and a fresh meeting called, when care could be taken that everything was regular, and there would be no dispute about it.

After some further conversation, the Chairman put the motion to the vote, and it was adopted.

WITHDRAWAL OF GADDUM & CO.'S SUIT.

The Chairman read a letter from Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy to the Directors, stating the plaintiff in the suit "Otto Fielder *v*. T. H. Moore and others" had applied to them for the withdrawal of that suit, and that they had consented to the dismissal thereof, upon payment by the plaintiff of the defendants' costs. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Payne—May I ask, Mr. Chairman, who are the secretaries and treasurers of the Company now?

The Chairman—The meeting is at an end.

CAPTURE OF ELEPHANTS.—Mr. C. A. Mackenzie, in charge of Keddah operations, Namanthully, in a recent letter to the Collector of Coimbatore stated the herd of elephants I reported in my last letter, have been enclosed in the Keddah about half an hour ago. I counted six, but there are more—on account of the very high grass it is impossible to say how many—but certainly not less than six. I hope to bring in the herd which is on the top of the valley by the end of next month.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

RESULTS OF GENERAL BIDDULPH'S RECONNAISSANCE.

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

Telegrams from General Biddulph, dated 8th and 9th, telegraphed from Quetta on the 13th, state that he is concentrating on Abdulla Khan, Killa, and Arabi, and that he expects to occupy the Kojuck Pass at once. Reconnaissance made as far as Chiman (on the Kandahar side of the Pass, 2½ miles from the top). Some engineering work is required in the Pass, and engineers have been placed upon it.

Weather is still bright and clear, and promises to continue so for the present.

The Ghwaja Pass, the direct *kafila* route from Quetta to Kandahar has been found to be easily made possible for all arms, but has the defect of one march, being 27 miles without water The *kafila* road from Quetta to Gulistan and Kharez is good, and easily fitted for all arms. None of the passes are occupied by hostile troops or tribes, and the people are all friendly.

The troops are in excellent health and spirits.

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

General Biddulph reports that he has occupied the Kojuck Pass without opposition, and has commenced road making over the Pass, which will be done without difficulty.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S FORCE.

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

A telegram from General Roberts dated Gajithana the 9th, telegraphed from Thull the 14th, states that he had finished a reconnaissance to the top of the Shuturgurdun. The cold there was severe. An onward movement is thus far necessary in order to complete the defeat of the 2nd instant, and it has given full confidence to the Tagis, and convinced the Ghilzais who have been exceedingly civil. The summit of the Kotal proved only 11,200 feet instead of 13,000. The road is easier than was expected, presenting no great difficulty for guns. On the further sides of the Kotal we found six field gun carriages and four limber guns recently carried off. There is a fine view of the Logar valley from the Kotal.

A second telegram dated Alikhel, the 11th instant, telegraphed from Thull the 14th inst., states, returned to Alikhel yesterday; not a shot fired since leaving Shuturgurdun. The whole country from Thull to Shuturgurdun quite friendly. Arranging with the Ghilzais for protection of the road from Alikhel to Shuturgurdun.

A third telegram dated Alikhel the 12th from Thull the 14th, states the Camp leaves Alikhel to-day *en route* for Kurrum. The troops on Peiwar Kotal well, and carefully looked after by General Thelwall. Position rapidly being placed in thorough defence. Road up to Kotal now fit for wheeled artillery. All well.

GENERAL BROWNE'S FORCE.

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

General Sir Sam Browne reports all quiet at Daka and at the front generally. The Sikhs have been sent to Peshawur on account of sickness. All the Sangukhel Shinwaris have now come in.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

GENERAL BIDDULPH'S FORCE.

FOOT OF KOJUCK, via QUETTA, Dec. 12.

General Stewart is now signalling this force from a point twenty miles distant. Parties of our troops have occupied the Kojuck Pass without resistance, but opposition is still possible on the other side.

A party of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry were fired upon in the Rozhanie Pass. The main force is encamped at this end of the Kojuck.

The condition of the supply depots of the Bolan and this side Quetta is unsatisfactory, and local supplies do not come in always freely. The condition of the Hindustan camels is bad, considerable numbers dying. Khorassan camels can only be obtained by Government purchasing them. Orders to carry this into effect have been just now issued. The weather, fortunately, still continues favourable.

THE KHYBER PASS.

PESHAWUR, Dec. 13.

The 13-9 Elephant Battery has been ordered from Jamrud to Peshawur. D-A. Horse Artillery has gone from Hari Singh to Jamrud. The 5th Fusiliers Head Quarters have marched to Jamrud, where they remain at present. Nothing is going on. In the Pass all is quiet.

PESHAWUR, Dec. 14.

The Pass is quiet, except that the troops are always advancing. The 45th Regt. proceeded to Daka yesterday and the 2nd Goorkhas proceeded to Ali Musjid. Heliographic communication is established between Daka and Peshawar.

GENERAL ADVANCE ON JELLALABAD ORDERED.

PESHAWUR, Dec. 14.

No further news of the arrival of an envoy from Jellalabad. Major Cavagnari's Durbar tent was despatched to the front yesterday.

A general advance on Jellalabad ordered. It is reported that no troops of the Amir are there.

LAHORE, Dec. 15.

Sir Sam Browne has been ordered to push on to Jellalabad. The 45th Sikh Regiment advances to Daka, the 2nd Goorkhas to Ali Musjid, and the 5th Fusiliers to Jamrud.

The Mir Akhor is instigating the Afridis to cut off our supplies.

There are rumours that the Amir has sent his son or nephew to treat for peace.

DEPUTATION FROM JELLALABAD TO THE BRITISH CAMP.

DESERTION OF THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

DAKA, thro' PESHAWUR, Dec. 15.

A deputation from Jellalabad came in on Wednesday with offers of services of every sort, desiring us to come there. The Amir's family has been removed to Afghan Turkistan. His regiments are deserting, but they are expected to be stopped, and a revolt is likely. There is no military obstacle to prevent our marching to Jellalabad.

REPORTED OFFER OF SURRENDER.

PESHAWUR, Dec. 15.

Another Brigade of the second Division expected shortly from Nowshera to maintain communications with the first Division.

A report that the Amir has sent a Vakeel to offer unconditional surrender is based on good native authority. It is also reported that the Mir Akhor with twenty followers have fled.

Bazaar news states that the occupation of Jellalabad is daily expected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEATH OF H. R. H. THE PRINCESS ALICE.

LONDON, Dec. 14th.

H. R. H. the Princess Alice (Princess of Hesse) died at seven o'clock this morning.

PARLIAMENTARY.

CONCLUSION OF THE DEBATE ON THE VOTE OF CENSURE.—DEFEAT OF THE MOTION.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In the House of Commons the debate on Mr. Whitbread's motion condemning the policy of the Government was concluded. The motion was defeated by a majority of 328 votes in favour of the Government against 227.

During the debate the Marquis of Hartington said that however opinions differed as to the justice of the war, there could be no difference of opinion in reference to giving support to our gallant troops. He demanded the recall of Lord Lytton, whose policy, he declared, was an embodiment of all that Viceroys ought not to be.

Sir Stafford Northcote deprecated this language as calculated to weaken the influence of Lord Lytton under actual circumstances.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates left yesterday.

ILLNESS OF H. R. H. THE PRINCESS ALICE.

A bulletin has been issued to-day that H. R. H. Princess Alice (Princess of Hesse) is alarmingly ill.

Consols closed at 94⅜.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S DEFENCE OF THE VICEROY.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In Sir Stafford Northcote's reply to the Marquis of Hartington's denunciation of the Viceroy, he warmly defended Lord Lytton, and said that nothing more disgraceful could be conceived than that he should be recalled by Government whilst he was pursuing a policy for which they themselves were responsible. India, he declared, had never been stronger or more loyal than under Lord Lytton.

CENTRAL ASIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Government laid upon the table papers concerning Central Asia. A despatch from the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, referring to an interview on the 22nd September with Prince Gortschakof, says, that on that occasion the Prince explicitly stated that the Russian Government would maintain its engagements with England, and had no wish and no object to interpose itself in Afghan affairs. In case of war being declared, the Amir, he said, would receive no assistance either in arms or money from Russia.

GRANT TO THE REFUGEES FROM RHODOPE.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer) gave notice of a motion for a grant in aid of the refugees from Rhodope.

Consols closed at 94⅝, being a rise of ¼ upon the previous day's quotation.

THE REFORM OF EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 15.

Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, late of Calcutta, has been appointed Comptroller General of Finances.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

The agricultural Bureaus Monthly Report states that the condition of the Cotton crop is 10 per cent. above that of 1877 and estimates the crop at 5,197,000 bales.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

SUEZ, Dec. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ulto. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	45,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded	5,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	5,000	do.
Do. Week's imports of Cotton	48,000	do.
Do. do. do. Surats	1,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	324,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	63,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	42,000	do.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 3
8½ lbs. do.	6 0
40s. Mule Twist	0-8⅜
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. do	79½
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	113
Bar Silver	50½

About £200,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival.—Alnwick Castle.

Departure.—Marlborough.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Dec. 14, 9-26 P.M.

Mail Steamer Pekin, from Bombay, arrived.

We hear that a Russian officer has just travelled from Tashkend by Afghanistan to Herat, where he was hospitably received. Thence he passed on to Meshed and across Persia to the Caspian.

Colonel Godby, of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, will command the Frontier Force while General Roberts is employed on active service.

The Bhopal Battalion passed through Lahore on the 10th current, towards Jhelum. They are a fine body of men, with splendid physique.

Colonel F. H. Jenkins of the "Guides," who is at present in command at Daka, is to have the rank of Brigadier General while holding such command.

Aga Nasersha, Esq., who is selected with other officers of high rank to accompany Nawab Mookurum-oo-Dowla of Hyderabad, Deccan, to the Frontier to be attached to General Stewart's force, is now in Bombay making purchases of horses and the necessary equipment for the journey.

The suit in the High Court by Messrs. Gaddum and Co., represented by Mr. O. Fiedler, against the Directors of the Mofussil Company, in which the plaintiff claimed the Secretaryship and Treasurership of that Company, has been withdrawn, the plaintiff paying the defendants' costs.

The British Indian Association, says the *Englishman* has forwarded the following telegram to Lords Lawrence and Northbrook and to Messrs. Gladstone and Fawcett :—"British Indian Association thank Afghan War Committee, People distressed that cost of war will be thrown upon India. Appeal for justice. Petition hereafter.'

Four special trains with troops for the front leave Umballa from the 18th to the 20th December. A large number of bullocks are being daily despatched from Meean Meer and Ferozepore by rail to Sukkur. Colonel Willoughby Osborne at Ferozepore is indefatigable in his exertions to provide carriage for General Stewart's column.

The suitability of the soil of Perak for planting enterprise seems to be exciting more and more attention every day. Five or six more planters from Ceylon are now in the State examining its soil. Johore also is following suit. The Maharaja has offered Mr. Buchan, Private Secretary of the Governor of Ceylon and formerly a planter, £1,000 a year to become a sort of Minister of Lands for Johore, and he is expected there in the beginning of next year, accompanied by four or five more planters, to explore the territory.

His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere arrived in Lahore on the afternoon of the 10th instant by special train. He was met on the platform by Mr. Gore Ouseley, Financial Commissioner, Colonel Hall, Commissioner, Mr. Lepel Griffin, Colonel Angelo, Commanding R. A., and others. His Highness drove to Rai Mola Ram's bungalow. The road in Anarkulli was lined by the 1st N. I., and the usual salute was fired from a battery of artillery. Large crowds assembled and the reception must have been gratifying. In the evening His Highness attended an evening party given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Government House, where the Viceroy also was present. His Highness and His Excellency the Viceroy interchanged ceremonial visits the day following.

The following telegram is published in the *Pioneer* :—

Daka, 8th Dec.—The Pass is reported perfectly quiet again. The people between here and Bussowal are entirely agricultural, and, unlike the hill tribes, do not carry arms. It is believed Major Cavagnari would have captured the Mir Akhor if a reconnaissance party from Bussowal had not gone out the day before.

The principal medical officer, Dr. Gibbons, has now the 1st Division Field Hospital completed; it is still at Ali Musjid. The hospital can at any moment be divided into four sections complete in themselves, and calculated for the wants of 50 patients each. A section of the hospital is now in movement to Daka, and is expected to arrive this afternoon. There is still great deficiency of hospital sick carriages; only 5 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. dhoolies being allowed to the commissariat. The native regiments manage their sick on the regimental system.

No branch of the service is in so efficient a state as the Commissariat, thanks to Colonel Hunt's untiring energies and his able assistants.

Three of the Guides' grasscutters and one sowar have been cruelly murdered by 25 of the hill tribesmen this morning about six miles south of the fort. Two sowars and the three horses with the arms escaped. A party of Guides and 200 of the 17th Regiment started in pursuit at eleven, and destroyed the grass in which the ambuscade was laid, but failed to capture any of the band. They returned to camp at six in the evening.

The *Pioneer*.—The letter we publish to-day (reproduced elsewhere) giving further details of the capture of the Peiwar, will enable the reader to appreciate that truly gallant feat of arms better than ever. General Roberts' order of the day, issued after the victory, gives his little army the credit it fully deserves for its brilliant achievement. "A position of extraordinary strength" had been taken from an enemy "resolute and well armed." "Not only had the enemy the advantage of the ground, but also of numbers as they were largely reinforced from Kabul the evening previous to the attack. A position apparently impregnable has been gained.... The result is most honourable." In all possible terms of enthusiasm the gallant General's countrymen will echo that declaration. In the little wars that England has been chiefly concerned with during recent years, her victories have generally been obtained by overwhelming forces. The policy has been to roll up a huge army,—huge, at all events as compared with the work to be done,—and to crush the enemy under conditions which leave him no hope of escape. But the capture of the Peiwar is a performance of a different type. It will take rank with any episodes in their warlike history of which Englishmen are proud. Nothing but the splendid spirit of the troops, the "high state of discipline" of which General Roberts speaks could have rendered the victory possible. And it is cheering—in view of a fear often expressed, that the spirit of British troops has outlasted the military capacity of their leaders,—to recognize that the General who commanded, deserves as much credit as the men who fought. Indeed General Roberts seems to have been like Henry V., greedy for glory of all sorts, and to have taken a personal share in the storming of the barricades. But although it would be nonsense to say that one does not admire him the more for this, still the loss he goes in for that kind of thing in future the better. He is clearly not a man whom the Queen can afford to lose.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer* at Jamrud writes :—"It is now 36 years since the last Afghan war, and I don't suppose there are many in the present Expedition who can boast of having shared the glories and dangers of the former war; yet there is one officer in the Peshawur force who is going over old ground. I allude to Major Bailey, the popular Paymaster of the Rifle Brigade. With the 13th Light Infantry, he took part in the storming of Ghuzni under the heroic Dennie, and the ever memorable defence of Jellalabad under Sir Robert Sale, and assisted in all the subsequent operations of Pollock's avenging army. He wears the three Kabul medals, *viz.*, for Ghuzni, defence of Jellalabad, and that of 1842; and I hope another will fall to his share in due time."

The same correspondent says :—"It is believed here that the troops are already well on their way towards Jellalabad. The massing of troops here at Jamrud shows, that an advance in force of the 1st Division is being made."

News of a terrible disaster has reached Hongkong. It appears that a steam vessel, called the Tokushima-Maru, recently built to ply between Osaka and Awa, left the former place on the 28th October on her first and last voyage. At 11 p.m., on that day, when off Tsuda, some gunpowder laden on board exploded, instantly destroying the vessel. Eighty-three passengers, with the whole of the crew, twelve in number, were lost, and, in the words of a witness of the dreadful occurrence, "in a few minutes all was over: not a vestige of wreckage, nor sign of struggling humanity marked the surface of the calm, blue water."

The Daka correspondent of the Lahore paper writes :—"Some speculations have been made as to whether the Amir's retreat is a genuine one, or merely a ruse to draw us into a trap. What I have just said is a sufficient answer to this surmise, and not only are we assured that the Amir's forces are at the other side of Jellalabad, but were the case otherwise, the probability would be that they and not we would be in danger of being entrapped. The enemy might by a circuitous route return to the Khyber and establish themselves for a time at some of the unprotected portions of the Pass, but a body of our infantry would soon drive them from the heights, the only posts they could hope to occupy, as while we hold Daka they cannot get their guns into the Pass."

The *Lucknow Times* is pained to hear the report of war incidents in the local bazaars. The natives say that they hear that a whole regiment of Sikhs was destroyed passing through the Bolan Pass, that one of the Sikh regiments ordered to the attack of Ali Musjid was entirely cut up by the Afghans, and that the British force has not occupied Ali Musjid, but that, though it has been evacuated by the enemy, the fear of being blown up has made us shy of entering it, and we have for that reason sent for thousands of workmen to dig up the place for the discovery of the mines.

The *Madras Mail* understands that Messrs. Higginbotham and Co. have in the Press, and will have ready for issue in a day or two, a pamphlet entitled "A Blacker Pamphlet, or an Attempt to Explain the Severity of the late Famine and the Causes of the Poverty of the Madras Ryots," by H. A. D. Phillips, Bengal Civil Service.

H. M.'s 67th Regiment left Bangalore for Rawul Pindi on Saturday evening.

The earthquake of the 1st December appears to have been felt throughout the whole length of the Punjab from Peshawur to Delhi. At Lahore several rather severe shocks were felt.

A Rangoon paper hears that there is a probability of some of the junior European officers of the Mysore Commission being sent to British Burmah as soon as Mysore is handed over to native administration, which will now shortly be carried into effect. Our contemporary fears that this will interfere with the prospects of the 3rd grade Assistant Commissioners in the Province, as many of the junior Mysore officers who will thus be thrown out, are senior to some of the British Burmah 3rd grade Assistant Commissioners.

No further news has transpired regarding the Dindings tragedy, but every hope is entertained that all concerned in the atrocity will be satisfactorily brought to condign punishment. Another Chinaman, believed to have been one of the band, has been arrested in Singapore. Our Singapore contemporary says that Pankore Island and the Dindings on the mainland, although British territory, have been, for convenient administration, under the direct control from Perak. "The policemen at Pankore Island, who behaved in such a dastardly manner, and who are believed to have been accomplices in, or at least to have connived at, the attack, formed no part of the Perak Police Force, who are all Sikhs. They were Killings engaged in Penang. This explanation is due to the Perak Police Force, who have been trained by Captain Swinbourne of H. M. 28th Regiment, and who are believed to be thoroughly efficient, trustworthy, and reliable."

That a good number of Russians are trying to make their way to Kabul appears from the letter of the Central Asian correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse*, who says that "six large caravans were sent between July and September last from Russian Turkestan towards Kabul. With each caravan went a larger number of men than was needed; more than half of each contingent being dressed as Europeans. The leaders had letters for the Russian mission at Kabul. Three of these caravans had returned when the correspondent wrote, minus their freight and about one-sixth of the men who started. Moreover, only a part of the Russian expedition sent towards the Oxus has returned."

The *Englishman*—The following extract from a private letter of an officer in the Kurram column regarding the reconnaissance of the 28th ultimo may interest our readers. He says :—"On the morning of the 28th Nov. we had followed the enemy up very quickly to the foot of the Kotul, far too quickly in fact, as men and carriage were utterly exhausted, and neither officers nor men had had anything to eat for two days. When we came up, the 29th P. I. under Colonel Gordon, and the 5th P. I. were sent up to drive the enemy from the heights. They found them tremendously strongly posted, and in both directions our attack was repulsed, and we fell back late at night on the main body, who with General Roberts, had had to move their camp further back, as it was commanded by the enemy's guns. The 29th had four men and Lieutenant Reid badly wounded, the 5th P. I. six men and their Subadar Major seriously hurt, the latter shot down whilst standing by the Commandant—Major McQueen's side. We are to have two days' rest and again attack in larger force on the morning of the 2nd. The result you must have already heard, so I will not repeat it."

The Lahore paper says—"From private letters received from Peiwar we gather that the final success of the operations on the Kotul was mainly due to the determined advance on the line of the front attack by General Cobbe with the 8th Foot and the 5th Punjab Infantry."

The *Pioneer*—Politics unluckily are running high in the Indian Council at present. With what justice it is difficult to ascertain, members whose sympathies are with the opposition as a party, are accused of supplying the Liberal leaders with all the information they think likely to be of use against the Government. Anything that seems to tell against Lord Lytton, whether his statesmanship or his hours of idleness are concerned, is said to be diligently reported to inimical Radicals. The Council will have to be revolutionised if practises of that sort grow habitual. The purpose with which it was created will be defeated if its members allow themselves to become even identified individually with the outside strife of party politics.

A correspondent writes to the *Rangoon Times*—"It is unaccountable how you and your contemporaries have come to the conclusion that the long-pending Shoe Question has been solved. Mr. Shaw and some others who were in a shed on the occasion of the royal funeral had their boots on, it is true, when the King came out in his palanquin to issue his royal mandate for the obsequies of his father, but then this is very different from a reception or audience, and it has yet to be seen whether the Resident will be allowed to present *in propria persona*, without unbooting, the expected reply of the Viceroy to His Majesty's letter." We (*Indian Daily News*) must confess that we had thought the shoe business settled, and had rejoiced, therefore. We trust, however, that, whatever else happens, our Government will not be weak enough and foolish enough to allow its envoys to bow down to Rimmon in the palace at Mandalay.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* :—There seems now no doubt that the International Exhibition of which so much has been said will be held at Sydney, and that up to the present time the public and the Government of New South Wales have between them subscribed nearly £50,000 to the cost of holding it. This is of course far from sufficient; but the energy with which the scheme is being taken up, thanks in great part to the persistent efforts of the Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, who appears to have used all his influence to further it, leads to the hope that it will prove a success. What the Australian colonies wish to do is to advertise themselves; and for this purpose there is perhaps nothing better than an International Exhibition, though there have been rather too many such gatherings of late years. The appearance of the colonies themselves, both at Philadelphia and at Paris, was most creditable to them, and it may be hoped that the Government will go a litte out of their way to encourage venture. As to our own manufacturers and exporters, a correspondent in Thursday's *Times* gives a hint which ought not to be thrown away. Foreign competitions, particulary the Americans, are already making great efforts to secure a portion of the Australian trade; and the French, German, and Belgians will certainly not lose the opportuntiy of endeavouring to secure direct shipments of wool in return for some of their manufactured goods. This is not a time when we can afford to lose any customers through idleness or neglect, and England ought not to be behindhand in displaying her wares at the Exhibition to be held by the oldest and, at present, the most prosperous of the Australian colonies.

We learn that Mr. Dillon, a barrister at Allahabad accidently managed a few days ago to shoot himself: he was handling a loaded firearm, when it exploded and the ball was lodged in his side. He lies in a precarious state.

The *Statesman* :—We learn from Russian sources that the Afghan Sirdar, Jamal-ud-din Khan, sometime a pensioner of the British Government, has been induced by recent events to set his face once more towards Kabul. He is one of several wandering Afghans, whom political troubles forced to leave their country, and who preferred living by chance in Constantinople to subsisting under surveillance on a pension in the Punjab. For the last three years he has been maintained chiefly as a hanger-on of the Persian embassy, with which his brother had been connected as Commander of the escort attending caravans between Mashhad and Herat. Iskandar Khan is another example of this class of men. He enjoyed a pension from the Turkish Government for some time, which was stopped, as Reuter told us, soon after the outbreak of the war with Russia; and since then, he has visited Russia and, apparently, England also, without, however, effecting any improvement in his fortunes. He was a personage of some importance until recently, being supposed to have certain claims to the sovereignty of Afghanistan. Jamal-ud-din Khan has followed his example in visiting St. Petersburg, where he stayed a week, and learned, by his own account, to be highly delighted with the Russians. He returns to Kabul *via* Astrachan, the Caspian, and the Oxus, taking with him ten specimens of the newest fashions in rifles including the Berdan, and also a treatise of his own upon the Afghan question, in Arabic. His countrymen have been treated with distinction at Tashkend. The *Invalide Russe* gives some particulars of the review of troops held there for their amusement and instruction. It was not so much a review, as a sudden calling out of the regiments selected, on the hypothesis of a surprise. They had to turn out in full marching and fighting order, and they are said to have done this with wonderful rapidity, and to have looked very well, bronzed as they were by their recent expedition to the Bokhara frontier under an Eastern sun. Recent experience of campaigning in Turkestan has induced General Kaufmann to increase largely the number of rounds of cartridges per man, employing pack horses to carry the spare ammunition. The same difficulty has been felt, though no doubt in a minor degree in the present military operations upon our own frontier. There is a large proportion of officers in the army of Turkestan and this circumstance, combined with the fact that most of the soldiers have seen service and understand the value of their cartridges, tends to prevent waste of ammunition by reckless firing. During the review, General Kaufmann occupied a neighbouring eminence, and explained the meaning of the different manœuvres to his Afghan guests.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain R. Methven, will sail to-morrow for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following passengers :—

For Southampton.

Mr and Mrs Norman	Mr F W Bentley
Mr C C Fowler	Major and Mrs Seton & infant
Col Light, R H A	Mr E Bland
Mr Bruce	Mr W C Cox.

For Brindisi.

Mr J S Rochfort	Mrs Impey.

For Suez.—Mr C R Marriott.

For Aden.—Mr A Coleman.

H. M.'s 67TH REGIMENT.

At last the welcome orders to move to the front having arrived, the gallant Tigers are now as busy as can be, getting everything into travelling order. The telegram intimating the despatch of the 67th to the N. W. frontier flew like wildfire through the barracks, prospects of a campaign were received with every enthusiasm. The corps will leave Bangalore by special troop trains on the 14th instant bound for Rawul Pindee; the families will remain in Bangalore till further orders. One wing of the above gallant corps paraded in complete marching order on the maiden, at 7 a.m. on the 11th and were inspected by Major Kingsley. The helmet covers of the whole of the Regiment have been dyed brown, making the head-piece of the South Hampshire lads not so conspicuous as targets for the enemy. We thought the men stepped out with unusual energy on this occasion, and have no doubt but that each "Sojer" laddie is longing to get to the front, and show the Afghans and Russians too—if they are there—what stuff they are made of.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

BOMBAY.

Another Munificent Gift.—We understand that Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I. has offered Government a sum of Rs. 16,000 to establish a Dispensary in the Island of Salsette.

A remarkable memorial.—On the 11th inst, a memorial, signed by 2,700 Parsees, was sent to the trustees of the charitable funds of that community, requesting them to adopt early measures with a view to check the growth of vice among certain Parsee females.

A refractory seaman.—Michael Barrett, an articled seaman of the British ship James Edwards, was on Saturday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to two weeks' hard labour for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. The prisoner was further ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.

Fatal accidents.—An inquest was held on Saturday on view of the body of an aged Hindoo man, name unknown, who on the night previous was knocked down and run over by a horse and shigram on the Parell Road and who died from the injuries he sustained whilst being removed to the hospital. The following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the ribs, the result of being accidentally run over by a shigram." Another Coroner's inquest was held on the same day at Moogbhat Lane on view of the body of a labourer who, on the evening previous, while excavating for the foundation of a house was buried by a quantity of earth which suddenly gave way. The deceased was recovered within a few minutes of the occurrence, but he died shortly after. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by suffocation, the result of the accidental fall of earth upon him."

The number of pilgrims speeding towards Goa seems to be on the increase. The Alabama left yesterday with very nearly 600 passengers, twenty in the 1st class, seventy-five in the 2nd. Upon enquiry at Messrs. Furtado and Brother, the Catholic Book depot, we have been informed that 10,000 Rosaries, 10,000 pictures of St. Francis Xavier, and 43,000 medals have passed out of that establishment during the last four weeks. If the store in hand had been twice as large, it, too, would have been scarcely equal to the demand.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*, Dec. 14.

THE PENSIONERS' CHRISTMAS TREAT.

Thanks to the interest taken in their welfare by Brigadier General Aitcheson, we understand arrangements are being made for giving the military pensioners resident in Bombay an entertainment at Xmas similar to the one they enjoyed last year. The *tamasha* will take place on the 28th inst., on the oval in front of the Secretariat, where dinner will be provided for the men and tea and cake, &c. for the women and children. That the catering will be satisfactory is guaranteed by the fact that the arrangements in this department have been entrusted to Messrs. Green and Jarvis, of the Apollo Bunder. Dr. Arnott requests that if any who are entitled to an invitation do not get them, they will communicate with him when cards will be sent.

THE MINISTERIAL MAJORITY.

The majority of the Ministry on Mr. Whitbread's motion condemning the policy of the Government with regard to Afghanistan was 101, the figures being—for the motion 227; against it 328. Not much more than six months ago, when a motion was introduced condemnatory of the Ministerial action in despatching a contingent of native troops from India to Malta without the sanction of Parliament, Lord Beaconsfield commanded a majority of exactly 20 votes more than he has on this occasion. On the motion that "except in India, no forces shall be raised and kept by the Crown without the sanction of Parliament," there were 373 votes recorded, as compared to 255 on the motion condemning the Afghan policy, the Government polling 19 votes more and the Opposition one vote less on the 23rd May last than on Friday night.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

There was a small attendance at the Commanding Officer's parade again on Saturday evening. Four companies were formed and marched on to the Esplanade, where they were put through various movements. The marching and wheeling, towards the close of the parade especially, were very steady and accurate; but in another direction the corps does not show so much improvement as it should do. The manual exercises through which the battalion was put by Major Kemball, were performed in a loose and irregular manner. There were present on parade—2 Field Officers; 3 Captains; 9 Lieutenants; 2 Staff Sergeants; 12 Sergeants; 10 Corporals; 2 buglers; and 86 Privates.

The shooting in the two competitions mentioned in our last issue was continued at the Colaba Range on Saturday morning. Sergt. Melvin's score of 74 for the "running prizes" was not beaten (Pte. Whitehead's 62 being the highest total obtained in this match on Saturday); and in the 200 yards competition Sergt. Melvin came to the front with 43—a good score in spite of the fact that the marksman unfortunately got an "outer" his first shot.

THEATRICALS AT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

The annual entertainment in St. Xavier's College came off with great success on Monday and Tuesday last. The attendance on the second night was rather more than that of Monday. But the play on both nights seems to have well accorded with the temperament of the audience. The play "The Borrowed Uniform," a translation from one of Kotzebue's comic dramas, was a very unpretending one, and, if we may say so, rather inferior in its kind. Lord Wellington is said, after hard fighting, to have taken refuge from the inclemency of the weather in a small German inn at the foot of the Pyrenees; a French officer comes to the knowledge of Wellington's condition and forms a plan for his capture. A German landlord, the very essence of stupidity, dons the General's uniform, and is on the point of being marched off prisoner, when an English escort arrives and forces the French to surrender. Mr. H. F. Shanahan seems to be gifted with a natural vein of stupidity. His representation of the landlord was without a flaw, and, but for his name, one might be led to imagine that he had the happiness to hail from the land of the Teutons. Mr. F. C. Pereira looked a regular German hussar; but his language showed that it was only the look, and not his nature, that might deceive people. Mr. M. Dunn looked sour enough and played the French Commissary to perfection. It was a great pity that one of a nation so intelligent should be guilty of so stupid a mistake. The landlord's "dear little Anthony" seems to have gone through some instruction in "the melting mood." Gaspar and John looked as bustling as servants generally are. The Overture to "Zampa," played by the brothers Cama, was a great credit to them, and Lobo's "Fantasia" proved him a master of the piano. The "Fire Brigade" was delivered in beautiful style. The Band for its age was excellent, indeed we hope that in another year it will stand on a level with many a boasting Bombay band. The whole entertainment was superb. Both the histrionic art and the noble art of music contributed very fairly to the amusement of the evening.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "ISLAM."

With the approach of the new year, the installation of new Masters in the Eastern chair has commenced. On Saturday last, at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, Brother Camroodin Tyabjee, solicitor, a member of an old and most respected Mahomedan family in Bombay, was installed as Master of Lodge "Islam" for the ensuing year. He succeeded Dr. Shaik Hyder Cassum, in medical charge of H. M. Dockyard, who has had the honour of being the first Mahomedan gentleman to rule a Lodge consisting, as it does, of Mahomedans, Hindoos, Parsees, and Christians among its members. The account of his year of office given by the retiring master, showed that the Lodge is in a flourishing condition and can hold its own against any other native Lodge in India. It is the youngest Lodge in the presidency, and its rapid advancement and prosperity are as creditable to its members as they must be gratifying to the Craft generally. The Grand Lodge was in attendance; and the installation ceremony was performed by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. A larger or more influential assemblage of Freemasons than that of Saturday evening he could not have desired to listen to his impressive and eloquent discourse. Dr. Shaik Cassum was invested as Past Master, and the brethren voted him a Past Master's jewel and clothing in recognition of his services to the Lodge. The other officers invested on the occasion were the following :—Bros. Mirza Hoosein Khan, Depute Master; Futteyali Shaik Mahomed, Substitute Master; J. A. De Gama, Senior Warden; Abbas S. Tyabjee, Junior Warden; Dada Mya Dost Mahomed, Treasurer; Meherali Mahomed Patel, Secretary; Nana Narayen Kottari, Senior Deacon; Khan Bahadoor Mir Abdoolalli, Junior Deacon; Balcrishna V. Kirtikar, Inner Guard; Mirza Hussein Khan, Tyler; Khodabux Sheer Mahomed, Director of Ceremonies; Moajeebboy Jivraj, Jeweller; Shaik Adum Easuffali, Koran Bearer; Rajabali Ally Rajah, Sword-bearer; Hassumbhoy Visram, Architect; and C. Raymond, steward.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE AGENTS OF THE NEW DHURUMSEY MILLS.

The above case was resumed on Saturday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardesir, the chairman of the said Company is the complainant, and Messrs. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and Dorabjee Framjee Panday are the defendants.

Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey) appeared on behalf of the defence.

Before the case was proceeded with Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta applied for a postponement on the ground that one of the printed copies of the reports circulated among the shareholders of the Company was found to contain paragraphs which were omitted in other copies, and it was necessary, he said, to translate those paragraphs for the information of the Court, and an adjournment should therefore be granted.

Mr. Crawford objected to the postponement, stating that the copy of the report containing an additional statement was a proof copy, which he was surprised to see in the possession of the complainant.

His Worship held that the complainant should have an opportunity to strengthen his case by adducing necessary evidence against the defendants, and an adjournment must be granted. In the meanwhile, the Magistrate said, the case instituted by the same complainant against the shareholders of the Company could be fixed for hearing on the same day, and he adjourned the proceedings to Wednesday, the 8th January, remarking that if the reports that appeared in the newspapers were correct, the language used by the defendants was very strong, and it would be well if some friends interfered and tried to bring the matter to a settlement out of Court.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Madge, the Mechanical Engineer of the Calcutta Mint, was found dead in his bed on Tuesday morning in Cooper's Lane, Royd Street. The cause of his death is supposed to be disease of the heart.

THE COMMISSION OF THE AGENTS TO THE NEW DHURUMSEY MILLS.

At the High Court, on Saturday last, a suit brought by Madhowjee Dhurumsey and others against Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Co., Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was called on before Sir Charles Sargent. The plaintiff's claim is for a declaration that they are entitled to have the moiety of the commission earned by Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Co., as secretaries, treasurers, and agents to the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company applied rateably and payment of the debts due to them, and that it be ordered to be applied accordingly; that an agreement of the 7th August 1877, executed between Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Co., and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, be declared to be fraudulent and void; that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be restrained from paying to Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey a cheque for Rs. 20,000 given in respect of the half commission earned by the agents; that Merwanjee Framjee Panday and Co. be restrained from paying to Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey the half commission referred to; and that a receiver be appointed to receive the commission. Mr. Latham and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Farran and Mr. Jardine, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; and the Advocate General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey.

Mr. Latham stated the facts of the plaintiffs' case, which are briefly these. The plaintiffs are creditors of the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co. other than the defendant Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey. The members from time to time of the firm are entitled, under an agreement, to receive certain commission as secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the mills. By an agreement dated 21st October 1875, made between the firm and its creditors other than the defendant Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, it was agreed that the securities held by the creditors should be valued at the market rate of the day and deducted from the total amount of the liabilities, and that the balance due should be paid out of the half commission to be received by the firm. The amount of the commission was to be applied every three months commencing from 1st January 1876 in payment to the creditors in proportion to the amounts due to them until they were paid off. It was also agreed that the creditors should not make any demand upon the firm or sell the securities for a period of two years. It was further agreed that no part of the debt due to Cassumbhoy should be paid out of the half commission until the debts of the other creditors (the plaintiffs) were paid in full with interest. At the date of the agreement, the plaintiff Madhowjee was a creditor of the firm for Rs. 2,13,755. The half commission was paid to the plaintiffs until 14th November 1877, but since that date no payment on account had been made. The half commission since that date would amount to about Rs. 20,000. It was believed that, by an agreement made in August 1877, the firm assigned to Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey the whole or the greater part of the half commission; and the plaintiffs submitted that that agreement was a fraud upon them: being in breach of the agreement of 21st October 1875. Cassumbhoy had filed against the firm a suit in this Court to recover the amount of the half commission; and the amount would be paid him by the firm if he obtained a decree against them. On an account made up to 25th April last, Rs. 1,37,388 were due by the firm to the plaintiff Madhowjee. As security he held 80 shares of the New Dhurumsey Mills and 250 shares of the Broach Mills: but the present market value of the shares was far below the amount of the debt. If the amount of the half commission due to Cassumbhoy were paid him by the firm, the plaintiffs believed that there would be very great danger of its being wholly lost; or, at any rate, there would be very great difficulty in recovering it. On the 26th August 1878 two cheques, each for Rs. 20,000, were drawn by Merwanjee Framjee and Co., and given to Cassumbhoy, one being in respect of the half commission.

It would thus be seen that the real contest was between the plaintiffs and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey as to which of them, as creditors of the firm, should get the amount of the half commission.

It appears from the written statement of the defendant Cassumbhoy that, while the agents received one moiety of the commission, the other moiety was, under certain arrangements, payable to him. The firm was then indebted to him in Rs. 2,41,300. Defendant submitted that the agreement of 21st October 1875 was intended to be in force for two years only; and it never was intended that he should be debarred from receiving the one half commission for any period longer than two years. For reasons given, he further submitted that the said agreement was not binding upon him. On the 23rd October 1875, the firm executed to the plaintiff Madhowjee a separate agreement whereby they agreed to pay him all the commission earned by them as agents to the Broach Mills; and the defendant submitted that the latter agreement was a fraud upon him and other creditors of the firm, and that thereby the plaintiff, Madhowjee, had disentitled himself to any of the benefits purporting to be secured to him by the other agreement of the 21st October 1875. The defendant also submitted that the agreement of 7th August 1877 executed between him and the firm was not in breach of the agreement of 21st October 1875, for it purported to deal with the moiety of commission earned by the firm subsequently to the 1st October 1877. The suit brought by defendant against the firm under the agreement of August 1877 was settled in Court on the 26th August last by the firm's handing to him two cheques for Rs. 20,000 each on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. One of these cheques defendant had been restrained from realising under an injunction obtained by the plaintiff Madhowjee, who had brought the present suit in collusion with the members of the firm of Merwanjee Framjee and Co.

The suit is still at hearing and is likely to occupy the Court several days more.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER "COROMANDEL."

The recent heavy weather on the Madras coast has proved fatal to another vessel. But a month ago we had to record the loss of three ships, which were loading gingelly seed at Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam for Marseilles. On Thursday a steamer was reported lost with some 20,000 bags of gingelly seed on board. The vessel referred to, the Coromandel, left Vizagapatam on Wednesday week it is understood, for Gopaulpore, but on the following Saturday she went ashore near Pudyenecks, a small port to the south of Vizagapatam. All hands are reported saved. That a steamer should not have been able to make progress, but have been driven back from her course, shows that a very heavy gale must have been met, indications of which were visible at Madras last week. The Cromandel, formerly known as La Perupa, is the property of Monsieur C. A. Verwinck, the well known oil crusher of Marseilles. She was sent out to this coast from Marseilles to load a cargo of gingelly seed on her owner's account.—*Madras Mail.*

THE KHYBER FORCE.

(Correspondent of the Pioneer.)

DAKA, 5th December.

I am not sure that I have not blundered about the village of Kadam in my letter of December 2nd. I have supposed it to lie south of the route taken by the force on leaving Jumrood, and to be situated at the point where the streams from Ali Musjid flow out on to the plain. The maps, unfortunately, scarcely help one to a right conclusion. I am now informed that Kadam is the village which lies within half a mile of the Jumrood camp in the very track taken by Sir Sam Browne in his advance to the Khyber. It is adorned by the ruins of an old square fort, with tumbledown towers at the corners and a general appearance of extreme dejection. During the Sikh occupation it was probably a place of some importance, with a garrison and a fine array of guns menacing the hills; but after the erection of the larger fortress of Jumrood, in 1839, it must have fallen into neglect as a position of strategical importance, and left to an honourable decay.

Within the last few hours I have been favoured with what I believe to be a tolerably correct account of the march of the 1st and 2nd Brigades among the stupendous defiles lying on the north of the Pass. It ought not to be forgotten that Sir Sam Browne left Peshawur with four brigades, two of which were intended to attack Ali Musjid on the flank and in the rear, while the other two assailed it in front. Of those four brigades the first, under General Macpherson, and the second, under Colonel Tytler, were chosen to make the detour about which so many mistakes have been made in the accounts which have reached the Press. The 2nd Brigade, under Colonel Tytler, had the start of the 1st under General Macpherson. It consisted of the 17th Regiment of Foot, the 1st Sikhs and the Guides. It left Jumrood at about 6 o'clock on the evening of November, the 20th, and took a north-westerly direction over some low hills towards a route through the mountains supposed to be well-known to their guide, who was an Afridi recruit belonging to one of our native regiments, probably one of the Guides themselves. The first village which they came to was named Gudar [Mullai?], and there they all bivouacked. The next day, the 21st, they continued their march, working steadily over rugged and apparently trackless mountain sides and passed the village of Lashora, which is marked on the Surveyor-General's map of the Frontier, and where the real difficulties of the march began. By noon they had reached the mountain ridge named Pani Pal, whence the lofty top of Tartarra lay to the north-west, and the triple peak of Rhotas in front and to the left of them. Yet they must have been a considerable distance from Ali Musjid, as the sound of the firing in the Pass was not very distinctly heard. In the afternoon the advanced guard of the brigade made a reconnaissance towards Rhotas, which was said to be fortified and held by certain of the enemy, after which they returned to the ridge. Here the 17th Regiment remained by order of Colonel Tytler and bivouacked, the cold being intense and the men provided only with their great coats. The Guides and the 1st Sikhs, however, continued their route to the Pass, which, after a steep descent they reached at a spot called Katakestia, some miles to the west of Ali Musjid. They were not long here before some cavalry of the enemy appeared, who seemed astonished to find themselves in the presence of a hostile force, and, putting spurs to their horses, made a desperate effort to rush by. Some of them were killed and the rest managed to escape. Then came some infantry who surrendered and laid down their arms. The rest of the panic-stricken garrison is said to have escaped by the path on the south side of the valley. These events I fancy must have taken place early on the morning of Friday, November the 22nd. On this morning, too, the 17th Regiment arrived in the Pass and joined the other two portions of the Brigade, after which they were joined by General Sir Sam Browne and most of the force from Ali Musjid. The General, at the head of the 10th Hussars, the Guides Cavalry, and a battery of artillery, I believe I. C., continued his route to Lundi Khana, leaving on his way, to keep open communications, the 6th N. I. at Ispola or Kara Khyber, I know not which, but at any rate at a village three miles to the rear of Ali Musjid, and the 81st Regiment, the 27th N. I., and a mountain battery at Lundi Kotal.

While the 2nd Brigade, under Colonel Tytler, left Jumrood on the evening of the 20th November, the 1st Brigade, under General Macpherson, consisting of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, the 20th N. I., and 4th Goorkhas, did not leave the camp until 2 o'clock on the following morning. They pursued the same course as the 2nd Brigade, and after a march of thirteen hours arrived about mid-day at the ridge of Pani Pal, and halted two or three miles to the rear of the other brigade. So far as I can make out, they appear to have bivouacked here on the mountain sides, and next day, the 22nd, they pushed on to Rhotas, one of whose heights they scaled to dislodge certain of the enemy, who had fired upon them the night before. On the same day, after a long and weary march, they descended into the pass by a precipitous ravine between Katakeshtia and Ali Musjid. Here they remained for a day to rest, having suffered enormously from thirst and fatigue. The greatest praise is due to all the regiments of both brigades for their fortitude and perseverance during an uncertain march, in an unknown country of lofty peaks and deep defiles, abounding with rugged precipices and almost entirely destitute of water. The 1st Brigade continued their journey the next day but one, November 24th, and passing Lundi Kotal, overtook the rest of the advancing force at Lundi Khana. The 2nd Brigade had by this time also arrived at Lundi Khana. On November the 25th, the 1st Brigade, leaving behind them the 20th N. I. as a garrison, marched on again at 10 A. M. with General Sir Sam Browne, the 2nd Brigade following at 11 A. M., and both brigades arrived at Daka the same evening.

The above account may not be strictly correct in every single statement; but at any rate it has the merit of being taken from the private notes of officers attached to both the brigades.

THE PEIWAR KOTAL OPERATIONS.

(Correspondent of the Pioneer.)

CAMP NEAR ZABARDAST KALA, 5th Dec.

My two telegrams will have given you some idea of the forcing of the Peiwar Kotal and its results. The position, as I have before written, is one of extraordinary strength: it was held by an enemy superior in numbers both in men and guns; the men, too, fought with a steadiness and courage but little inferior to that of our own troops, and they had by no means neglected to place obstacles on every approach. The great mistake they did make was undoubtedly to take up too extended a front for their strength. The ultimate success of our attack, and at such small loss, was undoubtedly due, 1st, to the very excellent dispositions made; 2ndly, to the admirable way in which they were carried out; and 3rdly, to the courage and endurance of the troops. Any direct attack would almost certainly have been repulsed, and, even if successful, would have been attended with enormous loss. No written orders were issued, but at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 1st instant, all officers in command were summoned to General Roberts's presence, the whole plan laid out, and free discussion of details allowed. The turning column was to march at 10 the same night with the greatest silence and secrecy: the tents were left standing, and fires were kept alight. Another excellent precaution was taken, *viz.*, to inform the Turis and other local levies that an attack would be made on the other flank and to send them well away from camp three or four hours before the troops marched. No doubt among this rabble of Turis there were many who would quickly have taken the intelligence to the enemy had the real secret been confided to them.

Nothing could have been more admirable than the order and regularity with which the regiments moved to their appointed positions, as well as the absence of noise that accompanied their movements; even the noisy doolie bearers, those necessary evils, being impressed for once with the absolute necessity of silence. The result was a complete surprise, for, as we have learned since from some of the prisoners, an attack was expected, and the enemy had remained watchful until 4 a. m., when, hearing nothing and seeing, below, the camp and its fires as usual, they were allowed to sleep. Demonstrative reconnaissances were also made up the centre and on the right of the position, while less marked ones were made on the left, all of which helped the one great object, the deception of the enemy. For nearly eight hours the turning column marched on up a broad stony nullah between high banks, gradually ascending until we seemed to be at the very base of the mighty Sika Ram, one of the high peaks of the Safaid Koh. About half an hour before daylight—that coldest hour of the twenty-four—it was reported we were near the left of the enemy's position; the Goorkhas were extended and supported by the Highlanders ready for the first rush. Next came Kelso's mountain battery, then the 29th N. I., and further behind were the 2nd P. I. and Pioneers, the elephants carrying four guns of F. A. Horse Artillery were of course unable to keep pace with the more rapid infantry, and came up later. A strong barricade of logs marked where the enemy's left lay, and here, but for the excellent precautions taken, heavy loss must have ensued, for, as we heard afterwards, the hill was held by 600 men, and the barricade was a formidable one. No sooner had the leading Goorkhas, headed by the gallant Fitzhugh and Cook, crossed this, than the outlying picquet discovered them, fired a volley, and retreated up the hill. This was a terribly steep one, trying at any time to wind and limp, but up went the little Goorkhas with a rush, firing briskly, and closely followed by the Highlanders. At the top of the hill was a breast-work, and behind it a mountain gun, which immediately began to open fire, but without effect; the shells bursting far above and beyond the nullah up which the remaining troops were advancing. Crowds of Afghan soldiers sprang up in all directions, and a severe contest ensued, the Goorkhas and the leading company of the Highlanders (Colonel Brownlow with them) having enough to do to hold their ground. The other companies, however, gradually came up, the firing waxed hotter, and the enemy were slowly being driven back. Captain Kelso, with two guns, also moved up the steep slope with incredible rapidity, and wheeling to the right, formed up in the left of the Highlanders, and opened fire. Here he met a soldier's death, fighting gallantly with his guns.

In the dim light, and owing to the great similarity of the Afghan uniform, to that of one of our native regiments, very awkward mistakes were made by some of our officers, who suddenly found themselves among little knots of the enemy, and imagining them to be some of our own troops actually went in the midst of them, and hair-breadth escapes occurred in this hand-to-hand fight. The enemy gradually began to give way as supports arrived; some going straight away, and others slipping down the side of the hill amongst the trees where they got cover, and whence they still fired. General Roberts and the Headquarters Staff accompanied the Goorkhas in their first rush, and shared equally with those brave little warriors the perils of the storm. The enemy now gradually disappeared. The General pushed on with the 29th N. I. in order to give the Afghans no time to form, and left the Goorkhas and Highlanders to follow more leisurely under General Thelwall. The character of the resistance here may be judged by the fact that over 50 of the enemy's dead were found in or near the breastwork. Lieutenant Munro, of the Highlanders was wounded here, and two men killed and others hit.

The advance in pursuit was made over an open plain, and had the rest of the range been like this, our further pursuit would have been easy; but a thick forest intervened, and here the Afghans, strongly reinforced, held their ground resolutely. A commanding point was gained, and as each of our regiments came up the fight grew fiercer, and the bullets flew about like hailstones. Concealed by the thick jungle and well acquainted with its intricacies, the enemy held their own, although we were reinforced by the 2nd P. I. and Pioneers. This last point was gained at about 7-30 a. m., and from that time till about 2 p. m. a perpetual hail of bullets was going on. Here most of our casualties occurred. Major Anderson, with a few of his men, got separated from the Pioneers, and it is believed he made the same mistake committed by several of the officers earlier in the day, and went incautiously near the enemy, thinking them to be some of our own troops. He received a bullet in his chest, but enough life and strength remained for him to draw his sword and kill the nearest man; then, overpowered, he gallantly fell, while a havildar and sepoy of his regiment met their death in attempting to save his body. While all this was going on, many sat down and refreshed themselves quietly: for though we could not move on, we resolutely declined to budge, and food and rest were absolutely necessary. The General ordered the mountain guns to move to a spot which Colonel Perkins, R. E., had found to command the centre Kotal, where the enemy's camp, his horses and camels were, and from this spot they shelled the camp with great effect. Meanwhile the troops in camp, under General Cobbe, had moved forward to make a demonstration, and so to prevent the centre masses of the enemy from reinforcing the left flank. The 8th Regiment lined a convenient ridge where they were well sheltered, and opened a long range fire with their Martini rifles with good effect. Three guns of G-3, under major Parry, and the other two guns of F-A, took up a position boldly in front of the Kotal, held their ground under a considerable fire and made excellent practice among them. A party of the 5th P. I., under Major Macqueen, forced their way up the hill by another gorge and joined General Roberts; and on the enemy's right Major Palmer, with a few men of the 5th and the Turis, occupied the attention of the enemy, who were strongly posted there also, prevented reinforcements going to the centre and left. Our artillery fire, that of G-3 in front, that of the mountain guns on to the Khotal, and Colonel Stirling's four guns playing on the enemy's rear, began now to shake their firmness, and the General thought the time had come for another turning movement. He left Colonel Tyndall and the 2nd P. I. on the crest we had so long held, also Colonel Gordon on the open plateau previously mentioned, in order to keep communication open with the Spingawi Pass (the one by which we had come up), and he took General Thelwall's brigade and the eight guns down a ravine immediately in the enemy's rear, threatening his line of retreat. Colonel Gordon's party was attacked certainly, but after this movement all serious opposition ceased. Shaken by the artillery fire, and fearing all retreat would be cut off, the enemy ceased firing and began to give way. The 8th pushed on straight for the main Kotal, and the position was won. Colonel Gough launched his cavalry in pursuit, cut up some of them, and prevented one mountain battery at least from escaping. The next morning,—Tuesday—Thelwall's brigade, which had bivouacked on a hill in rear of the pass, came down and camped close to its mouth.

In my telegrams I have mentioned the number of guns, stores, &c., captured and the casualties, and need not repeat them. Major Anderson and Captain Kelso were buried yesterday evening with military honours, the Reverend Mr. Adams, who, I may add, shared the dangers as well as the bivouac of the second Brigade, reading the funeral service. The valley we are now in is much higher than the one on the Kurram side of the Kotal, and the cold is proportionately greater. The following order was issued yesterday to the troops:—"Major-General Roberts congratulates the Kurram Field Force on the successful result of the operations of the 2nd December against the Peiwar Kotal, a position of extraordinary strength, and held by an enemy resolute and well armed. Not only had the enemy the advantage of ground, but also of numbers, as they were largely reinforced from Kabul the evening previous to the attack. A position apparently impregnable has been gained. A considerable portion of the Afghan army has been completely routed, and 18 guns with large stores of ammunition and supplies have been captured. The result is most honourable, and could only have been achieved by troops in a high state of discipline, capable of enduring great fatigue, and able to fight as British soldiers have always fought. Major General Roberts regrets the loss of the brave men who have fallen in the gallant discharge of their duty, and feels much for the sufferings of the wounded. In Major Anderson and Captain Kelso the Major-General has lost two personal friends, and the Government two valuable officers."

ZABARDAST KILA, FIVE MILES BEYOND THE PEYWAR PASS.

(Special Correspondent of the Englishman.)

December 4.

It was resolved on Sunday, the 1st, to force the Pass the following morning. The greatest secrecy was observed as regards the plan, which was not disclosed even to commanding officers till late in the afternoon. The general idea was this—there were to be three columns of attack. The right under General Roberts himself and Brigadier Thelwall, consisted of the 72nd Highlanders, 29th Punjab Infantry, 2nd Punjab Infantry, 5th Gurkhas, Kelso's Mountain Battery, four guns of F. A. Royal Horse Artillery on elephants. The centre column under Brigadier Cobbe, had the 8th Foot and 5th Punjab Infantry, two guns of F. A. and three guns of G-3 Field Artillery, which had arrived from Kurm the previous day. The left column was composed of native levies, under command of Major Palmer, 9th B. C., employed here in the transport train. The right column had for its object the forcing of the road over the Spingaweh Kotal, and thus turning the enemy's left. It was known that the Kotal was defended by at least a couple of guns. It was a long and difficult road to get to it, so the column marched at 10 P. M. on the 1st, with a view, if possible, of surprising the enemy before day light. The levies started some time during the night. No great result was looked for from this column. The centre column had to commence the attack almost from the ground on which their camp was paraded just before day break. Before giving an account of the action it may make it clearer to give the enemy's numbers and position. It is known now that on the night of the 1st at about 4 A. M., they received a large reinforcement of infantry regiments of six hundred each and six mule guns. Six horse artillery guns had been sent, but were unable to get up in time. This reinforcement made their artillery up to eighteen guns and seven infantry regiments. All the guns, with the exception of two, were posted in defence of the Peiwar Kotal. At day break the sound of distant musketry and the flashes of guns from a hill on the right of our camps about two miles off, though to get to it had involved a heart-breaking march in the dark of some twelve miles, showed that the right column had come on the enemy's left pickets. The fight on this hill seemed to us with the main column to last for an hour, then all was silent in that direction. At 7 A. M. our artillery in the centre column had got into position in the valley opposite the Peiwar Kotal and opened fire, which was at once returned. This artillery engagement lasted some four hours. During this time the 8th and the 5th Panjab Infantry pushed on from ridge to ridge, each advance involving tedious descents and ascents, till they were within fifteen hundred yards or so from some parts of the kotal. Nothing very stirring took place with this

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column. There were some casualties from round shot, which were falling about plentifully. The artillery escaped marvellously, one horse wounded shells and round shot all about them, and they were unable to get any cover. Obliged to take up a position on the open plain to fire at guns just showing on the narrow crest of a hill, as some one remarked, the whole of the Woolwich arsenal might be fired at them without any certainty of a shot taking effect. However, our guns did make beautiful practice, and towards the end the enemy's guns were quite silenced. Brigadier Cobbe was brought in wounded; a bullet went through this thigh. It was sad to see the fine grey haired old man being carried in on a stretcher; he is doing well. About 12 o'clock a squadron of the 12th Bengal Cavalry was ordered to make a demonstration, which landed them under a heavy rifle fire from a hillside, which was not thought to be held by the enemy's skirmishers; one horse was shot, two wounded, and one or two men touched but nothing worse. Too much praise cannot be given to the men of this squadron for the way they behaved in this most trying position, and they retired under a heavy fire in the most perfect order and steadiness. At 2 o'clock firing was heard as of mule guns on our right, and part of the kotal seemed deserted by the enemy; they had evidently become aware of the morning movement, and were afraid of being cut off. The firing we heard was from two mule guns brought into action from the right column. The last stand made was on a steep hill, known as Crag, or single gun hill; this hill completely flanks the road up to the kotal, and till it was cleared no advance was possible. The artillery was moved up closer and shelled them. The effect of this fire, and the appearance of the levies on their right, decided the day; they abandoned the position, and an advance was made up the kotal road covered by the 8th. The levies, composed of Turis, had timed their arrival in spite of being urged on by Major Palmer, 38th, so that without the slightest danger to themselves, never once having come under fire, they might be the first to plunder the Afghan camps they knew to be at the top of the pass, and which was one of the inducements held out to gain their services. A general mistrust and dislike of this tribe, which occupies the Kuram Valley as far as the bottom of the spurs of the Peiwar hills exists throughout the camp. They are more than suspected of having fired on our men, thinking they were unseen. The general idea is they are miserable cunning, cowardly curs, and do not appear to have any good qualities; and some one good quality is generally to be found among border tribes. The only person who believes in them is the political officer, Major Waterfield, who describes them as such a simple minded race. *Apropos* of this rather an amusing incident took place. Major Waterfield arrived on the Kotal during the scene of plunder and entrusted his his horse to one of these simple minded men who let it go, and relieved it of his office bag which was strapped on to the saddle containing all sorts of things. The Afghans had been seized with a regular panic and fled leaving every thing, tents, blankets, poshtins, furs, guns, boxes of ammunition. Eighteen guns fell into our hands. A squadron of the 12th Bengal Cavalry was brought up, the men leading the horses up the steep and stony path and pursued to a short distance, but were unable to come up with the flying enemy. It was getting dark and further pursuit among the dark glades of the Peiwar would have been madness. General Roberts' column bivouacked about three miles to the right of Peiwar the remainder doing the same on the actual kotal, having secured all the guns. The more one sees of the position, the more one is amazed at its ever having been taken. It ought to be impregnable, and probably the result might have been different if the right column had not surprised them on the left. The accounts of the fight show that the enemy fought with the greatest desperation; they had stockaded the hills and were driven out of them only at the point of the bayonet. Numerous hand to hand fights took place. So close was it sometimes that Captain Cook, of the Goorkhas, who flung himself over a breast-work and ran a man through with his sword, could not get it out. An Afghan rushed up and struck him in the face and was pistolled by Major Galbraith. Poor Kelso was shot at one of these stockades; he was with the leading gun of his battery; he thought the stockade was clear, having got the leading mule over, but saw it was full of men who must have come back; he turned round to stop the second gun and was shot through the back of the head. Anderson of the 23rd, hearing calls for support rushed forward with some twenty men of his regiment; they were met by a larger body of Afghans who overpowered them, killing nearly all their number, shooting Anderson in the shoulder, and cutting him down. He killed two of them, but it was no use, they slashed him with their knives and barbarously cut his head off and carried it away. It must have presented a wonderful scene, this fight through dark pine forests, no one knowing quite where they were going, regiments hurried up losing their way, but always pressing forward driving the nearly invisible foe back. Our loss is supposed to be about 150 killed and wounded, the enemy's not known, though it must be very heavy. At one stockade after ten minutes fighting forty-two dead bodies were counted. The 72nd Highlanders, 5th Ghoorkas, 12th Punjab Infantry, and four Horse Artillery guns are camped here, the 8th Foot being behind on the pass. The captured guns are to be in the Kurm Fort. A reconnaissance is to be made this afternoon towards Ali Kheyl where the enemy fled to. Thermometer is 14° in tents at night. Weather clear.

DIPHTHERIA.

(*Times*, Nov. 18.)

The simultaneous occurrence of severe or fatal illness in many members of a single household is an event which never fails to call forth lively sympathy with the sufferers and with those to whom they are most dear; and the severity of such a calamity, sadly familiar as it has been rendered by successive epidemics of diphtheria, is brought home to all of us with peculiar force when it falls upon a family not only of exalted station, but in which that station has been conspicuously adorned by public and private virtues. The British people would in any case be deeply moved by the domestic sorrows of any of the Queen's descendants; but the princess Alice, by her untiring efforts to promote the welfare of others, alike in the country of her birth and in that of her adoption, has in an especial manner gained the sympathies of all. The melancholy intelligence that her husband, her son, and four of her five daughters have been prostrated by diphtheria, and that her youngest daughter, the Princess Mary, at the tender age of four years, has fallen a victim to the malady, will be received everywhere with the most profound regret, and the bulletins of each day will be awaited with anxiety, as well in England as in Germany. The latest reports which have reached us justify the hope that the worst may now be over, and that the Princess may be spared the ordeal of still further and deeper affliction.

The disease by which the sufferers have been attacked is one of which the nature, the causes, and the methods of diffusion are still to a great extent shrouded in obscurity. Diphtheria was scarcely recognized by physicians until it appeared, rather more than twenty years ago, at Boulogne where a considerable mortality was occasioned by what was at first described as the "Boulogne sore-throat." The disease soon visited England in an unmistakable form; but subsequent inquiries discovered that this was not in reality its first outbreak among us, and that it had previously existed, without exciting attention, in certain villages in Norfolk. In the course of the next few years it prevailed in many places, and the resemblance between its symptoms and those of croup early led to the suggestion that the two maladies were nearly allied to each other, and that diphtheria might, indeed, be only a variety of croup to which some unknown conditions had imparted a character of contagiousness which the original form of the disease had not possessed. The question whether croup and diphtheria are essentially identical is one which has been very carefully studied, and which even now is not certainly determined; although there can be no doubt of the existence of a growing tendency among physicians in favour of a reply in the affirmative. When diphtheria first attracted notice, it appeared to be diffused by contagion alone; and the facts afforded no support to a belief that its occurrence was even promoted by what are comprehensively called "insanitary conditions of living" such as exposure to sewer emanations and other noxious influences. Of late years, however, there has been a manifest inclination among non-medical sanitarians and the public to connect epidemics of diphtheria with the general sanitary defects of the districts in which they have occurred. All that can be said to be certainly known upon this part of the subject is that the high contagiousness of diphtheria is controlled by an apparent absence of susceptibility on the part of large numbers of people, more especially of adults, whence it happens that more than half the cases occur in children between the ages of 2 and 12 years; and that it has never been distinctly traced to any specific contamination of air or water, or know to coincide precisely with the area of any infected sewer or watercourse; differing totally, therefore, from typhoid fever in both of these respects. There are some animal poisons which are known to increase in the severity of their action by successive inoculations; and to this class it seems probable that the infectious matter of diphtheria may belong. Dr. Thorne-Thorne, by whom outbreaks in some of the Welsh valleys have been investigated, has recorded that the epidemic prevalence of diphtheria was preceded by an epidemic sore-throat of a less formidable kind, and suggests the probability that the latter may have been a development of the earlier affection. Diphtheria certainly differs from many other epidemic diseases in not conferring any positive immunity from subsequent attacks; and if at any period or stage it is a purely local disorder, it soon ceases to retain this character. The primary source of danger is from suffocation by the formation of membranes in the air passages; but long after this danger is past a fatal issue may be determined by the production of irremediable changes in vital organs. Exhaustion of the powers of life is a common cause of mortality, and those who survive often suffer grievously from muscular paralysis.

In the early part of the present year certain portions of the north of London, in the parishes of Marylebone and Hampstead were visited by an epidemic of diphtheria of considerable severity, which led to the formation of a committee charged with the duty of investigating the general state of the affected districts, and of stimulating the local sanitary authorities to more energetic action than was believed to be habitual with them. We have already noticed a paper which was read before the Social Science Association, and which contained a description of the drainage of the parishes concerned. It was shown that nearly all the houses in the area over which the disease was prevalent were open to the invasion of sewer gas; and it was inferred, not unnaturally, that there must be some connection between the defective drainage and the epidemic. It would be impossible to say that persons habitually breathing sewer gas may not be brought into a state of weakness by this vitiation of their atmosphere, and that they may not thereby be rendered less able to resist the poison of diphtheria, or of any other contagious disease to which they may be exposed; but there is no reason to believe that sewer gas, *per se*, is capable of producing a definite malady, whether diphtheria or any other; and it is certain that sewer gas does not produce typhoid fever, the disease chiefly associated with its presence, unless the sewer has itself been contaminated by the specific poison of that disease. To attribute a specific effect to a vague and widely diffused cause is not a course likely, in a general way, to conduce to the advancement of knowledge; but it is one which may even retard the recognition of the truth by directing vigilance into wrong channels. We are informed that some recent researches, conducted independently in different localities by skilled observers have tended to connect epidemic outbreaks of diphtheria with particular sources of milk supply, and to do this with a closeness and exactitude which approach very nearly to absolute demonstration. It would be altogether premature, until the facts have been thoroughly investigated, to draw any conclusions from them; but the details of the cases referred to will shortly be made public, and it cannot be denied that what is already asserted about them is of a very startling character. There are well ascertained instances of the diffusion of typhoid fever and of scarlet fever by milk, but in both these cases the mode of diffusion has been simple and intelligible. Typhoid has been spread by contaminated water used to adulterate the milk, or, in the language of dairymen, to "rinse the pails;" and the scarlet fever has been spread by the personal agency of the scarcely convalescent distributors. In the case of diphtheria we cannot assume the existence of either of the foregoing conditions. There is no evidence that diphtheria has ever been spread by infected water alone; and therefore, *à fortiori*, there is none that it has been spread by mingling infected water with milk. There is no evidence that, as constantly happens in scarlet fever, the active contagiousness of diptheria extends to a period of convalescence at which the accustomed duties of life can be resumed. It is a mere matter of speculation that the cause of the disease may eventually be traced to some at present unknown condition of the milk itself; but the speculation rests upon a sufficient basis, and is of a sufficiently grave character to call for the most anxious inquiry on the part of those by whom the truth must ultimately be ascertained.

BANKS.

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F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and ever other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Dollars 1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

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LONDON,

SHANGHAI.	HANKOW.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do 6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

ALEX. LEITH,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE,

at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Les Canons	„ 20	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	„ 20	per doz. Qts
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24	„
HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	„ 18	„
Do.	„ 21	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	„ 20	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„ 24	„
Do.	„ 27	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	„ 24	per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	„ 30	„
Rudesheimer	„ 30	„
Do.	„ 33	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	„ 35	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 38	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 38	per doz. Qts.
CHAMPAGNE:—		
Eugène Clicquot	„ 44	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Do. do.	„ 40	per doz. qts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50	per doz. Qts.
Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs. 53	„
„ „	„ 55	per case of 2 doz. pints.
BRANDY:—		
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 18	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do. * one Star..	„ 20	„
Do. do. * Star Cognac	„ 20	per case of 2 doz. flasks.
Do. do. do. !	„ 22	2 „ „
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars..	„ 27	„
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS	„ 25	per doz. tins
MARSALA	„ 15	„ Qts.
LIQUEUR:—		
Maraschino di Zara	„ 30	do. large bot.
Do. do.	„ 32	per case of 2 doz. pints.

PECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 20th November 1878.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Prices for Cash Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints .... „ 3 0 „ „ 7 doz.
Hogshead ... „ 53 0 per hhd.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

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KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and specially adapted for Children. SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
LONDON,
ABERDEEN,
AND
SEVILLE, SPAIN.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL,
Paris Exhibition, 1878.

MOIR'S JAMS IN TINS,
MOIR'S SOUPS IN TINS,
MOIR'S TABLE JELLIES.
MOIR'S SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE,
Prepared at their New Factory,
Edificio de las Provisiones Militares,
FUERA DE LA ANTIGUA PUERTA DE
CARMONA, SEVILLE, SPAIN.

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Have been granted a Patent from HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN, permitting them alone to preserve Marmalade in any part of Spain.

JOHN MOIR & SON would request all those who wish to try their various preparations to see that their Brand is supplied, and to have no other.

AWARDED THREE PRIZE MEDALS,
Paris Exhibition, 1878.

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BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ...10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	27	0
Warm Suits ...30 to	40	0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from ...35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	5	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk do	10	0
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
Warm do „ „	15	8
Ladies Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladie White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-0 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ...6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ...6-8 to	8	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Hats	4	8
Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets ...each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ...10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ...12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ...5 to	6	0
Courier Bags ...9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ...2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ...3-8 to	4	0
Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to	22	8
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling do	1	8
English Feather do	7	8
Ashantee Hammock from	10	8
Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		

	Rs.	a.
English horse hair pillows	7	8
Folding Camp Bedstead..	50	0
Cork Mattrasses	22	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps ...1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz	13	8
Linen Collars ...doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5	0
Warm Gloves	1	8
Children's Gloves ...1 to	1	8
Mitts	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf	1	12
Sailors' Knot	2	12
Windsors for Bow or Ring ...2-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	3	8
Gents' Slippers	2	8
Ladies' Shoes	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	14	0
Pocket Filters	3	8
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
Helmet Cases	7	12
Portable Ink Stand	1	8

	Rs.	a.
Tooth Brush Guards	0	2
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	10
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles..	3	2
Do. Strops ...3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors ...1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes	1	8
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	8	8
Pocket Knives	1	8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach ...6-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Sunshades	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton	5	8
Gents' Umbrellas	5	8
Double Iron Bedstead. 7ft. 6in	95	0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75	0
Portable Washstands	32	8
Travelling Canteens	31	0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	0
Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35	0
Hat Guards	0	8

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

Xmas Presents AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON AND CO.'S SELECTED INDIAN NOVELTIES FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

HAMILTON & Co.'s SPECIALITE TIGER CLAW JEWELLERY.—We may claim with propriety as a specialite of our own,—for we have not only been very successful with it, but, as we believe, we were the first Firm in India to mount the claws in the taste of Europe. Our Stock of these goods, which is large and varied, is prepared entirely by ourselves. These quaint ornaments are not only appreciated in this country, but are beginning to be much admired and worn in England, forming, as they do, a choice and unique gift for a friend at home. Selections from Stock, and designs, will be sent to Mofussil applicants.

HAMILTON & Co.'s SILVER CASHMERE WARE, made to our especial order in Cashmere itself, of pure Silver and richly gilt with pure Gold. The ornamentation of these beautiful goods is in a style peculiar to the artizans of the *Happy Valley*. The delicate and elaborate chasing, which is further brought into prominence by being richly gilt, suggests the well-known Pine-apple pattern so noticeable in Cashmere Shawls. The list comprises Surroys and Claret Jugs, Tumblers, Mugs, Goblets, Salvers, Tankards, Muffineers, Napkin Rings, Crosses, Pendants, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.'s TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, of rich colored Gold, elaborately chased in the usual well known style.

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY.
LUCKNOW SILVER JEWELLERY.
BENARES WORK, &c., &c.

GIFTS

Of every description suitable for Weddings, Christenings, or Birthday souvenirs.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
Nov. 29, 1878. Rampart Row.

ESPLANADE ROAD.

WILL BE OPEN ON MONDAY, 16TH INST.,

MEIFFRE BRO.'S CASH BAZAAR.

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

14th December 1878.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

BOMBAY: 2, HUMMUM STREET.
POONA: 1, EAST STREET.

BEG to draw attention to their NEW and FRESH STOCK of GOODS just unpacked, suitable for presentation.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.
BEST LONDON AND INDIAN JEWELLERY.
TRAVELLING AND OFFICE CLOCKS.
MUSICAL BOXES AND SINGING BIRDS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF SPECTACLES.

Repairs executed with care and expedition.

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"INVINCIBLE"

THE LIGHTEST | SIMPLEST, AND MOST
CHEAPEST | ECONOMICAL
CENTRIFUGAL PUMP
IN THE WORLD.

REQUIRES NO FOOT VALVES.
NEVER GETS STOPPED UP.
REQUIRES NO BENDS. PIPES CAN BE SWIVELLED TO ANY ANGLE WITHOUT DISTURBING BED-PLATE

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JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,
ENGINEERS,
89, CANNON STREET & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS,
LONDON.

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IMPORT NOTICE.

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INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9	8	9	12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	10	0	10	4
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11	14	12	4
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	13	12	14	4

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Gall.	8	9	9	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215	8	234	0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Gall	7	10	8	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180	4	195	0

CLARETS.

The undernoted Medocs in Hhds. containing about 46 galls. or 23 dozs, are now coming forward for the cold season.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 46 Im. Galls	131	12	140	0
St. Estephe „ „	181	4	195	0
Cantenac „ „	223	8	242	0
St. Julien „ „	254	4	276	0

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS AND BRACES.

CASH PRICES.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES have just been opened. Our large and varied stock now offers a Capital selection.

KNOT SCARFS.

		Rs.	a.
Small Sailors' Knot, rich corded silk, black, and all the new plain and fancy colors	each	2	8
Figured Satin do	„	2	8
New Shape Medium Sailor's Knot, rich plain silk and all the new colors	„	3	0
Large sized Sailor's Knot as above	„	3	8
The "Four-in-Hand" Scarf, a long made scarf, will tie in knot or bow, rich plain satin or corded silk	„	3	8
Do. Do. in black and dark blue grounds with neat figured designs	„	3	

PIN SCARFS.

		Rs.	a.
Medium size, washing material, Oxford cloth, colored linen, marcellas and French cambric	„	1 1 1 2	0 4 12 0
The "Guards," small pin scarf, in rich plain and fancy corded silk	„	3	8
The "Excelsior," large pin scarf, in black satin and corded silk, all the new plain and fancy colors	„	3	8
Do. Do. neat striped silk, spots, horse shoe and other designs, on black and dark grounds	„	3	8

SHIRT COLLARS.

All three-fold. Manufactured from the Best Irish Linen,

		Rs.	a.
The "Shakspere"	per doz.	6	8
The "Pall Mall"	„	6	8
The "West End"	„	6	8
The "Harvard"	„	6	8
The "Military," a special mess collar	„	6	8
The "Olympic," tie attached	„	7	0
The "West End"	„	7	0
False Cuffs, for the use of travellers or those wearing flannel shirts	„	12	0

UNMADE SCARFS.

		Rs.	a.
The "Windsor," washing twill silk, indigo and black	each	1	12
with white spots	„	2	8
The New Hurlingham and Ascot Checks, blue and white black and white and fancy twilled washing silk	„	2	8
Plain Corded Silk, black and all the new colors now worn	„	3	8
Neat Fancy Stripes on black and dark grounds	„	3	8
Extra Long Scarf, to tie in knot &c., rich plain colors, best corded silk	„	4	8
Fancy Spots, horse shoe and other designs on black and dark blue ground	„	4	8

BLACK SILK FOLDED TIES.

		Rs.	a.
Best Black Ducape Silk	„	1 1 1	0 8 12
Do. Do. extra wide for mess	„	2 2	0 4
Plain colors, all the new shades	„ „	1 1	4 8
White Dress Ties, all widths	„	0	8
Do Do. made Bows, to fit round the neck or fasten on the collar stud	„	1	0
French Cambric Washing Ties in great variety	„	1	8

BRACES.

		Rs.	a.
Guyot's celebrated plain white or fancy stripes, the most comfortable brace made for Indian wear	pair	2	0
The "Cantab," very strong, made of the best vulcanized web	„	2	8
Extra Long Cantab	„	3	8
Scarlet Berlin, electro gilt buckles and leather ends...	„	3	8
The United Service, best bridle leather, strong brass buckles, for rough wear	„	3	8
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Bridle Leather Belts, very strong	„	2	8

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

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A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

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Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

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No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
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MR. L. STEFFENAUER,

WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to call the attention of the Public that he has JUST RECEIVED a well selected stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and especially recommends the following:—

1. The 18 Carat Gold English Patent Lever Keyless Watch at ... Rs. 180 to 250
2. The 14 Carat Patent Lever and Patent Keyless Ladies Watch at ... „ 120 to 150
3. The same in a 18 Carat Gold case at ... „ 180 to 200
4. Also a Gold Open-faced Cylinder Escapement Ladies Watch at ... „ 60 to 80

The Silver Open-faced English Patent Lever Escapement Watch at	Rs. 50
The same in a very strong Hunting case	„ 55
The same Watch with Suisse Lever Escapement	„ 40
Do. in a Hunting case at	„ 45

2 Years Guarantee for the above Watches. Terms—CASH.

Mr. L. STEFFENAUER has also received a large stock of cheap Watches from Rs. 15 to Rs. 38.
3 Watches taken at once are given at wholesale rates.
Musical Boxes in great variety from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND MUSICAL BOXES ATTENDED TO WITH THE UTMOST DESPATCH.

MR. L. STEFFENAUER.

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THORPE AND COMPANY

HAVE opened out a large Selection of the above in all the leading shapes of the day.

DRESS AND FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Black Silk, best quality	13	8
Tall Drab Shell	10	8
The Rochdale, Black Stiff Felt, new low Round Crown.	7	8
Do. Do. extra quality	8	8
The Salisbury, Black Stiff Felt, Square Crown, best quality.	8	8
Soft Black Felt, Round	7	8
Brown Felt, fashionable Round Crown...	7	8
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Assorted Tweed Travelling Hats... 3-8 to	5	0
Sealskin Caps...	5	0
Tweed Capes...	3	8
Tweed Turbans	3	8
Black and Drab, Soft Throughout, Travelling Hats... 6-8 to	8	0
Boys' Soft Felt Hats...	3	8

REGULATION HELMETS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry.	6	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry...	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White...	13	8
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke.	18	8
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	8
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Ladies or Gentlemen	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band...	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats. ...6-8 to	8	0
A Large assortment of Solar Hats from...	3	8

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PUGREES, FROM Rs. 1 EACH.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ONLY.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bomay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY at the usual Rates.

Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department,
WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazar Street.

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THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

APOLLO STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS Hotel is situated in the centre of all the places of business and near the Railway Stations and Apollo pier.

Terms moderate.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

CHARIVARI'S THIRD CHRISTMAS ANNUAL, 1878, AND ALMANAC, 1879.

CONTAINING 7 full-page illustrations, executed by some of the first Artists in India. Almanac with rich Gold Border, and Illustrations of purely Indian Subjects. The literary matter, consisting of Tales, Conundrums, &c., especially adapted for the Christmas season.

Contents as follows:—

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New Year's Day among the Pearlers.
Viola (Poetry.)
Christie's Little Dinner.
Von Goldemidt's Wooing (Poetry.)
A Regimental Story.
The King of Oude (Poetry.)
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